The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED 1786.—VOL. 89.—NO. 97. SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1876. THREE CENTS A COPY—$8 PER ANNUM.

DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—A Bristow campaign club was formed in Boston last night.

—The President left Washington for Philadelphia yesterday afternoon.

—The Connecticut delegation to Cincinnati has been instructed for Jewell.

—Mr. Tennyson is reported to be at work on an ode to the Prince of Wales on his return from India.

—The Postoffice appropriation agreed upon is $33,000,000—about three and a half millions less than last year.

—Hon. O. J. Dickey, formerly member of Congress from Lancaster, died yesterday morning, of typhoid pneumonia.

—The coal and stores of the Pacific Mail Company was attached by the Panama Railroad Company at San Francisco yesterday.

—John R. Dolan, convicted of the murder of James H. Noe, in August last, was hanged in the Tombs at New York yesterday.

—Queen Victoria arrived at Paris yesterday, and proceeded to Cherbourg, on the way to England. President MacMahon paid his respects to the Queen.

—The Odd Fellows Widows and Orphans Insurance Company, of Tennessee, has not suspended, but has merely ceased to take new policies, and will continue the old ones.

—The London *Times'* dispatch from Paris says the Bishop of Leo de Urgel has passed through Marseilles, on his way to Spain, to claim a pardon under the amnesty offered to Carlists.

—Prof. John K. Paine of Harvard has been selected to compose the music for the Centennial Hymn, written by John G. Whittier for the fourth of July celebration at Philadelphia.

—A Vienna dispatch reports that Servia has purchased two thousand horses in Hungary. The Servian Minister of War has declared that no person liable to military duty will be allowed to quit the country.

—Five thousand people witnessed the competitive drill for the silver cup between the Chickasaw Guards of Memphis, and the Porter Rifles of Nashville, yesterday afternoon at the barracks at Nashville. The cup was won by the "Rifles."

—The Supervisor of Internal Revenue at San Francisco yesterday demanded the keys of the Collector's vaults, and with a detective spent the day in overhauling the accounts and money, from which it is inferred that there is something wrong.

—The Board of Prison Inspectors of Indiana, at Jeffersonville, yesterday, heard the charges of drunkenness, profanity, &c., against Warden Howard, and after a full investigation, dismissed him, and discharged Rev. J. L. Gay, the moral instructor who had presented them, and who stated he was misled. Rev. N. E. Boreing, a Methodist, was selected as Gay's successor.

—It is set to music and sung with great applause at Harrisburg. The words run thus:

> Boom, brothers, boom! boom with care,
> Boom in the presence of the manajare.
> One straight vote for four bagare
> Dodging a vote is two fingare
> Each finger spans hundred dollars
> Of divvy go to each roostare.
> Boom, brothers, boom! boom with care,
> Don't be afraid of Uncle Petare.

—Thomas W. Piper, condemned to be executed May 26th, for the murder of Mabel Young in the belfry of the Warren avenue (Boston) church, yesterday made a sworn statement that she received injuries that caused her death from the trap door falling upon her head; that he was frightened lest he would be accused of murdering her, and therefore denied all knowledge of the matter, trusting that his connection with it would not be discovered.

—James Wilkinson, of the firm of Brewer & Wilkinson, New Orleans merchants, was arrested yesterday charged with having committed frauds in Nashville, Cincinnati, New Orleans and New York amounting in all to $15,000. Wilkinson was apprehended by detective Cave on the train between Louisville and Nashville on information, by telegraph from New Orleans, to hold him. He offered the officer three hundred dollars in gold to release him, saying detectives elsewhere had done so. Cave took him to Louisville.

—The Berlin correspondent of the London *Standard* says information comes from various reliable quarters that Count Zichy, Austrian Ambassador at Constantinople, has handed the Grand Vizier another note from Count Andrassy especially relating to negotiations between Baron Rodich and insurgent chiefs. Austria and Russia at first differed in regard to the claims of the insurgents, but a compromise was effected, in consequence of which Austria has been again charged with the duty of communicating the news of both powers to the Porte.

—A man named Peter Hart, employed on the pile-driver near the Willow street bridge, met his death yesterday at Cleveland in a shocking manner. In attempting to go to the top of the machine to trip the hammer he stepped on a pile which was being driven, intending to climb through the upright posts, when the hammer tripped itself and came down with great force, grasing his face, but striking him with full force on the breast and arms, mangling him in a frightful manner. The deceased was aged about thirty. He leaves a wife and two children.

—In the Spalding Court Martial at San Francisco yesterday, Joseph Crawford, clerk in the Navy Pay office, testified with regard to the relations of Jno. O. Hanscom, Farwell & Co., and the pay department, that the amount on a certificate book purporting to be due Hanscom from the 11th of September, 1874, to the 1st of January, 1875, was $155,960.92, when the amount actually due as shown on the expenditure book was only $45,008. Other irregularities of a like character were also shown. This corroborated the statement of Farwell that he knew nothing of the number of certificates standing in his name.

—Senor Ulloador, of the constitutional opposition, attacked the proposed constitution in the Spanish Cortes yesterday. He asked the Government whether dissenting chapels, schools, cemeteries and publications would enjoy full liberty, and whether Catholicism would remain an indispensable qualification for persons wishing to enter public service. A member of the majority replied that the Government would grant equal liberty to Protestants and Catholics in regard to chapels and cemeteries, and other points would hereafter be the object of special organic laws dictated by a liberal, prudent and common-sense spirit.

—The House Committee on Ways and Means visited Secretary Bristow, at the Treasury Department, Thursday morning, the object being to learn why the Secretary, in selling the five per cent. coupon or registered bonds of the funded loan of 1881 to pay the judgments of the Commissioners of Alabama Claims, refused to sell the bonds in less amounts than five hundred thousand dollars each. The Secretary says that the law is entirely silent as to the sums or amounts in which the bonds shall be sold, but leaves it entirely to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, and in the exercise of this discretion he has fixed the minimum bids at five hundred thousand dollars, which he is satisfied is best for the interest of the Government.

—Opinions may differ as to the personal merits of Mr. Davenport, but there can be but one opinion among honest men about the value of the work which he did in providing for the enforcement of the election law of 1872. The assistance which he rendered toward securing the purity of the ballot box in this city, would not have been dear at five times the sum which he is said to have been paid for it, and in point of fact the same work cost in Philadelphia twice the sum drawn by Mr. Davenport. The Attorney General has explicitly denied the correctness of the figures which were put in his mouth in regard to the disposal of this fund, and as a member of the committee has explicitly declared, "there is not a particle of evidence, thus far, to show even by inference any improper or illegal act on the part of the President." Democrats in Congress must be becoming hopeless indeed of finding fresh charges against Republican officeholders when they vamp up, to serve as startling news, dismal rubbish like that which was palmed off on Wednesday upon some unsuspecting newspaper correspondents.—*New York Times.*

—The cry of horror which the Democratic organs have raised over ex-Attorney General Williams' testimony in relation to the Secret Service fund is ridiculous. Probably the expenditure of thirty or forty thousand dollars of that money in payment for the work done by Mr. John I. Davenport in New York was a gross irregularity, but there is no evidence that it was intended for any corrupt purpose; and if Mr. Davenport cannot show that he has kept within the letter of the law in his disbursements we can only say that we have greatly underrated him. He was appointed Supervisor for the purpose of cutting down the Democratic vote in this city, notoriously swollen by fraudulent naturalizations, by colonies of repeaters, and other devices of the old ring, far beyond its legitimate proportions, and although he went at his work with a good deal of violence and a contempt for the rights of citizens who did not like Gen. Grant's administration, it would be unjust not to confess that he did purge the registry of many names which had no right on it. For that service the President seems to have authorized the payment of a part of the Secret Service fund, and it the money was appropriated by law for the expense of "detecting and bringing to trial persons guilty of crimes against the United States," General Grant and Mr. Davenport may certainly ask whether crime against the United States does not include illegal voting.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

FIRST EDITION.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Legislative Proceedings.

Duquesne Incline Railway Bill Passed by the Senate.

The Testimony in the Boom Investigation to be Printed.

Our Legislators Preparing to Attend the Opening of the Centennial Exhibition.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, April 21, 1876.

SENATE

Bills Passed.

Among the bills passed were the following:

An act authorizing the formation of partnership associations, making the capital subscribed alone responsible for the debts.

The inclined Plane Railway bill.

An act for the execution of trusts by corporations.

The Dixmont Insane Hospital appropriation.

An act providing for the quicker dispatch of business by the Courts of the Commonwealth.

Appointments.

The Governor appointed the following Notaries Public: Harvey Thompson and J. J. McCormick at Pittsburgh; John H. Elliott, Sharon, Mercer county; F. Milligan Kinter, Justice of the Peace for the township of Burrell, county of Indiana.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

HOUSE.

Boom Testimony to be Printed.

The Boom Investigating Committee, through Mr. HAYS, Chairman, asked and obtained permission to have the testimony taken by the committee printed in the *Legislative Record* in advance of the submission of the report of the committee to the House.

Vetoed.

The Governor sent in a veto of House bill No. 70, an act to repeal section four of the act of the 20th of March, 1851, entitled "Act to incorporate the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society," so far as relates to the county of Indiana. He vetoed it on constitutional grounds.

A number of local bills were passed.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met in afternoon session at 3 o'clock.

Bills Passed Second Reading.

An act to repeal the act to decrease the expenses of Orphans' Courts in opening public roads and highways in said county.

An act to repeal the road law in Salt Lick township, Fayette county.

A supplementary act allowing railroad companies to organize when two thousand dollars of stock is subscribed and ten per cent. paid in for roads not exceeding fifteen miles in length.

An act to authorize the formation and regulation of street passenger railway corporations.

An act authorizing the commissioners of the several counties to fix the compensation for lights, and fuel for election districts in their respective districts.

An act to prevent trespassing upon railroad cars.

An act to repeal the act giving bounties for fox scalps and other animals in the county of Blair.

An act to repeal the act preventing cows, horses, cattle, &c., from running at large, so far as the same relates to Oil Creek township, Crawford county.

An act to repeal the act relating to public roads in the township of Rostrover, Westmoreland county.

A supplementary act to allow the City Council of Meadville, Crawford county, to change the course of the stream called Mill Run.

An act to repeal the local option law of Blair county.

An act to reorganize the Congressional districts of Pennsylvania, to be amended so as to attach the township of Collier, in the county of Allegheny, to the Twenty-second Congressional district.

An act to repeal the local option law of the borough of West Newton.

An act for the punishment of cruelty to animals.

An act allowing Women's Christian Associations to visit prisons for the purpose of conversing with female prisoners on the subject of morality and religion.

An act providing for the construction and maintenance of-foot walks in the several townships of the Commonwealth.

An act relating to the collection of street tax in the borough of Butler. Passed on third reading.

A great number of bills were passed on first reading.

The Sabbath Bill.

Upon the passage of the act to exempt persons who religiously observe the seventh day of the week as Sabbath from the penalties of the act of April 22, 1794, Mr. MORGAN (Lawrence) made an able and forcible speech against the passage of the bill.

Adjourned until Monday afteraoon.

He for the Centennial.

Members of both parties of the Legislature held a caucus this afternoon to make arrangements to attend the opening of the Centennial Exhibition in a body. A Committee of Arrangements was appointed to report at a meeting to be held next week.

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AFTER THE "MOONSHINERS."

Eight Distillers of "Crooked" Whisky Arrested in Kentucky—Desperate Fight With Another Gang.

LOUISVILLE, KY., April 21.—The United States Marshals have been very active of late in arresting persons suspected of manufacturing "crooked" whisky. Those taken into custody belong to the class known as "moonshiners," termed such because they distill the "crooked" by the light of Luna In the main they are a very poor and ignorant class, who make the liquor principally for their own use. Eight of this class have been brought to this city for trial. All are desperate, and will fight very readily. In one case Deputy United States Marshal Adair and a posse of soldiers left Lebanon for Brush Creek, Green county, to capture John Sweeny and his sons, illicit distillers and desperate characters. When they arrived at Sweeny's house they found him and his sons gone. They started back to Lebanon, and after going a short distance were fired upon by Sweeny and his sons, who were in an ambush. The posse turned upon the fugitives and pursued them into the mountains. None of the party were injured by the shooting. Deputy United States Marshal Berry, in attempting to arrest some of the Sweeny family, was fired on in like manner, and badly wounded.

Several days ago Joel D. Clayburn, a special United States bailiff, arrested an illicit distiller named Gent in Allen county. While escorting him along the road with two aids he was attacked by a party of twelve men, fired upon and compelled to give up his prisoner in order to make good his own escape and save his life and that of his aids.

FOREIGN ADVICES.

TURKEY.

Pacification of the Provinces.

BERLIN, April 21.—Austria has initiated fresh negotiations with the great powers as to the proper course to be pursued if the present attempts for the pacification of the Turkish provinces prove fruitless.

Insurgent Victory.

RAGUSA, April 21.—A second attempt to relieve Nicsic has signally failed, and the Turks are in full retreat. The insurgents gained a very decided advantage and beat the enemy with considerable loss. Several insargent columns are pursuing, and it is believed Mukhtar's army will be destroyed.

Mediation in Bosnia.

LONDON, April 21.—Intelligence has been received at Vienna that the Herzegovinian insurgents, in consequence of the mediation of Baron Rodich, and the intervention of Montenegro, will agree to a further suspension of hostilities for three weeks. Contradictory reports, however, are current.

It is asserted that another expedition is about to march to the relief of Nicsic.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Destructive Fire in Glasgow.

GLASGOW, April 21—Midnight.—A fire broke out to-night on Buchanan street, one of the principal thoroughfares of the city. A whole square of buildings is now burning. The flames have reached the office of the Glasgow *Herald*. All the available engines are at work, but produce little effect.

Louisiana Jockey Club Races.

NEW ORLEANS, April 21.—First race, handicap hurdle, 2 miles; won by Col. Nelligan; time 3:53. Second race, mile heats; won by Kilburn; time 1:47¼, 1:47 and 1:51¾. Third race, 1¾ miles, all ages; won by Stampede; time 3:31.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1876.

HOUSE.

Habeas Corpus.

Mr. KNOTT introduced a bill to regulate the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in certain cases. Referred. It provides that the Supreme Court shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction to issue a writ of *habeas corpus* in all cases where a party shall be detained or restrained of his liberty by authority or under orders of either house of Congress; that whenever it shall appear by petition that the party is detained or restrained of his liberty by authority of either house of Congress before a State or United States Judge, or Court other than the Supreme Court of the United States, the writ shall be denied if not issued, or dismissed if issued; that if any such State or United States Judge, or Court other than the Supreme Court, award a writ of *habeas corpus* in such cases, the Supreme Court may award a writ of prohibition, and that if the Supreme Court shall not be in session at the time, any Judge of such Court may take such action, with the right of appeal to the Supreme Court.

Distilling Corporations.

Mr. BURCHARD (Ills.), from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill, outlined yesterday, concerning corporations engaged in the business of distilling.

After a good deal of discussion the bill was passed.

The Speaker then proceeded to call committees for reports of a private character.

The Charges Against Secretary Bristow.

Mr. KASSON moved to reconsider the vote of yesterday by which the resolution in respect to the allegations against the official conduct of Secretary Bristow was referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department, and that it be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. He also moved that the investigation be public.

A vote was taken separately on the latter motion, and there appeared to be in favor 98 to 93 against. As there was no quorum voting, Messrs. BAKER (Ind.) and HOAR insisted that on a matter of such importance the vote should be taken by ayes and nays. The vote was so taken, and resulted 170 to 39, and then the original motion as amended was agreed to without a division.

The Indian Bureau.

Consideration of the bill to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department was resumed, Messrs. TOWNSEND (New York) and HANCOCK favoring the bill, and Messrs. TUFTS and EAVES spoke against it.

The bill was then passed—yeas 139, nays 94. It provides that after the 1st of July the Secretary of War shall exercise supervisory and appellate powers and possess the jurisdiction now exercised and possessed by the Secretary of the Interior in relation to Indian affairs, that he shall from time to time make details of army officers to administer the affairs of the Indian branch of the War Department, that the commanding officers of geographical departments shall be ex-officio in charge of Indian affairs in their departments, and shall make details of officers, including officers on the retired list, to administer the affairs of the Indian service, and that the Commanding General of the Army shall discharge the duties of Inspector of Indian Affairs. The act is not to be construed to authorize an increase in the number, rank, pay or allowances of army officers. All contracts for Indian supplies and transportation are to be made in the same manner and at the same time (where practicable) as those for the army. All religious denominations are to enjoy a free and equal right to erect and maintain church and school buildings on Indian reservations. Individual Indians who have adopted the habits of civilized life may become citizens of the United States without forfeiting their right to their share of tribal property.

Adjourned.

DEATH ON THE SCAFFOLD.

Six Men Hung at Fort Smith, Ark. —A Short History of their Bloody Deeds.

LITTLE ROCK, April 21.—Six men were hung at Ft. Smith, to-day. One was a full blood negro, three full blood Choctaws, one full blood Cherokee, and one white man. They were all sentenced at the last term of the United States Court for the Western District of Arkansas, on the 3rd of September last. These six were executed on the same scaffold. Aaron Wilson (negro) was convicted of the murder of an old man named Harris, from Nebraska, who was traveling to Texas with his little son, in September last. The son, after witnessing the murder of his father, plead for mercy, but the negro killed him by shooting him through the brain. This was near the Wichita agency in the Indian Territory. The murderer then went to the reservation of the Wichita Indians and told the savages what he had done, and offered them some of the spoils, his victims having been possessed of a good deal of money, a lot of goods, provisions, arms, &c., but his atrocious deed appalled even the Indians, and instead of accepting his offer they reported the facts at Fort Sill and caused the arrest of the murderer. He was taken to the scene of his foul deeds, having previously told the Indians where he had killed the old man and his son, and by this means their bodies were discovered. Wilson was of medium height, a native of Virginia, and of considerable intelligence. He served five years in the United States army.

Isham Sealy, aged about twenty-five, and Gibson Ishtanubbee, both Choctaws, were convicted of the same crime, the murder of an old Choctaw named Toney, an Indian doctor, and his cook, a colored woman.

Orpheus McGhee, a Choctaw, with his brothers Dave and Charles, owned a place near the mouth of Boggy, on the Red river, in the Choctaw country, and with their brother-in-law, Moses Homer, were known throughout the country as wild, reckless sort of men. In their vicinity lived Robt. and W. A. Alexander, white men, brothers, who often aided the authorities against the McGhees. The latter, therefore, entertained feelings of intense hatred towards the former. On April 20th, 1875, the condemned, his brother Dave and Moses Homer, his brother-in-law, murdered Robt. Alexander within one mile and a half of his house, and robbed him. Some of his property was found upon the accused afterwards.

Owen Sanders, a Cherokee, was convicted of a most fiendish murder on August 6th, 1875. He, in company with Wm. Matier, also a Cherokee, approached the house of an old neighbor, Thos. H. Carlisle, a white man, but married to a Cherokee woman. Carlisle was an intelligent, industrious farmer in very good circumstances, living about fifty miles north of Fort Smith, near the State line, in the Cherokee Nation. He was sitting on the porch of his house after the day's labor, in the cool of the evening, in company with his wife, who was in very delicate health, and several children. He directed a little son to step down and open the gate for the young men, who were well known to all the family, the latter rising from their seats and offering them to their visitors. Reaching the porch, the two fiends, who had kept their weapons in readiness, with the utmost premeditation deliberately shot down their unsuspecting host before the eyes of his horror-stricken wife and family.

Wm. Leach, the sixth man, was white, a native of Georgia, about thirty-five years old. For a number of years Leach had been living in the Cherokee Nation, about twenty-five miles from Fayetteville, near the State line. In March of last year he murdered in the Cherokee Nation a white man named Watkins, a wagonmaker, living just across the line, in Washington county, Arkansas. Leach shot Watkins from behind, then dragged the body to a log near by, and after piling a lot of wood on top of it, set the pile on fire. Some weeks afterward the bones of the murdered man were found and identified by a number of articles unconsumed.

An Investigation of Mr. Blaine Wanted.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 21.—The *Evening News* calls on Mr. Blaine to ask for an immediate investigation into the charges of his obtaining sixty-four thousand dollars from the Union Pacific road, and announces upon authority, if not done, that J. C. S. Harrison, of this city, will go before the Judiciary Committee of the House, and as Government Director of the road demand an immediate investigation of the matter.

The Crops in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—The *Weekly Bulletin* publishes a complete crop report from nearly every agricultural county in the State. All dispatches agree in reporting that the prospects for the grain crop were never better, and that an unprecedentedly large yield may be expected with a continuance of reasonably fair weather. Fruit also promises well, though in some districts it has suffered somewhat from late frosts.

A Love Tragedy.

ST. LOUIS, April 21.—About ten o'clock this morning, Wm. Cooper, a hired man on the place of Mr. Lowry, in the western suburbs of the city, went to the house of Nathaniel Hudson, and shot Mollie Dean, a servant in Mr. Hudson's family. He then shot himself. Both were shot in the head, and are very seriously wounded. They will probably die. The affair is said to have grown out of the refusal of Miss Dean to marry Cooper.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Emma Mine Investigation Closed.

Don Piatt and the Moth Exterminators.

Mr. and Mrs. Marsh Subpoenaed to Appear Before the Court of Impeachment.

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1876.

The Emma Mine.

Mr. Park, in the Emma Mine inquiry today, testified that by the sale of stock in 1872 £16,700 was realized. According to his understanding General Schenck was entitled to one-half, but refused to take more than £1,894. General Schenck was interested to the extent of 2,935 shares.

General Schenck read a statement showing that his investments on account of the Emma Mine aggregated $53,200. To show for this ammount Schenck has received dividends and holds stocks as follows: Dividends, thirteen months in 1871 and 1872, $8,500; 475 original shares, $3,000; total $11,500, leaving a clear loss, as nearly as can be estimated and ascertained, of $42,200. The examination is now closed with the exception of the reception of certain papers from London.

Pacific Railroads.

The House Committee on Pacific Railroads to-day resumed consideration of the Senate bill to extend the time for completing the Northern Pacific Railroad, and of the proposition offered by Mr. Throckmorton as an amendment to extend the time also for the Texas Pacific Company. A letter was submitted, addressed to the Chairman, by C. P. Huntington, proposing as an amendment to this amendment that the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of California shall be allowed to construct a road eastward from the Colorado river, and receive the Texas Pacific land grant for such portion of the transcontinental line of railroad as it anticipates the latter in building within the next six years.

Don Piatt and the Moth Exterminators.

Don Piatt, before Clymer's Committee today, testified that he used his influence with the Secretary of War to have Bowles & Brega's moth preventive used in the army, and gave them all the standing they had before the War Department. They agreed to give him five per cent. of the gross receipts, and afterwards raised it to fifteen per cent. He may have received about $10,000 a year, or about $20,000 for his shares. Afterwards some misunderstanding with them, and went to the Secretary of War and told him he considered the patent of Cowles & Brega a fraud. Witness examined Garfield from all blame about the appropriation in this matter.

A Story Corrected.

Attorney General Pierrepont says in regard to the story that Mrs. Avery was before him yesterday and implicated Babcock, Luckey and the President, that there is not a word of truth in it, and that she simply came to plead for the pardon of her husband. She was so wandering in her language that he fears she is temporarily demented.

The Impeachment Case.

The impeachment managers of the House have directed subpœnas to be issued for Mr. and Mrs. Marsh to appear in this city on Thursday next before the court of impeachment. This indicates that the managers indulge in the belief that the Senate will overrule Belknap's plea of want of jurisdiction.

THE SECRET SERVICE FUND.

Further Developments in the Latest Democratic Roorback—The Exact History of the Whole Transaction.

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1875.

Mr. Davenport's Statement.

The testimony of ex-Attorney General Williams and Col. Whitley before the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice was given to the press to-night. The chief points have already been published. John I. Davenport testified that in the New York election of 1870 he discovered that frauds had been perpetrated, and adopted a system of registration which eventually resulted in the detection of these frauds. In pursuing this matter witness had spent $10,080. He found that he was being impoverished, and asked Col. Bliss, Gen. Arthur, Gen. Sharpe, Mr. Murphy, Jackson S. Shultz and other gentlemen of New York, whether the Government would not pay him in his efforts to detect these frauds. In the winter of 1871 he went to Long Branch to see the President, and explained to Gen. Grant the frauds he had discovered, and asked whether some of the fund in the control of the Department of Justice could not be used to pay him. The President was impressed with the plan submitted by witness to prevent frauds in elections, and said he would recommend the matter to the Attorney General. Witness received in all $35,000, part of which came through Ackerman, and part through Williams. He never considered that there was any corruption in this matter.

Mr. Williams' Statement.

The testimony of ex-Attorney General Williams before the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice does not appear to be as serious as was at first supposed. A closer inquiry, however, shows that the news as it came from the committee was one-sided, and failed to give the explanations made under oath by the ex-Attorney General. Judge Williams says that there was nothing criminal or even improper in the use of money in New York, and he makes in conversation the same explanation he made before the committee.

He says the law of Feb. 28, 1871, provides for the appointment by the Circuit Courts of supervisors of elections. This was in the fall after the passage of the election and Ku-Klux laws. Under this law Mr. Davenport was appointed, as a large number of others were appointed in every State of the Union, Davenport's district being the City of New York. He was expected to look after the registration and prevent frauds at the election. This same work cost the Department of Justice, in 1872, in the various States over $300,000. In the city of Philadelphia alone, in 1873, there were 1,200 supervisors of elections, who, according to law, may be employed ten days each at $5 a day, which would amount to $60,000; and bills for this amount were presented to the Department of Justice. Judge Williams refused to allow them on the ground that they were exorbitant, and he allowed only for five days' service each. Senator Randall, Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Myers, and other Congressmen made a great pressure, but Mr. Williams refused, and finally, through Mr. Randall's efforts, a bill was passed through the last Congress for $30,000, to pay the balance of the claims which Mr. Williams decided were unjust.

With reference to the payment of Mr. Davenport of $32,000 in about three years' time, Judge Williams says it is exactly true. It was paid in pursuance of law to prevent illegal voting. He says the first he knew about Mr. Davenport or even about the law and the practice under it was soon after he was made Attorney General in place of Mr. Akerman. At that time Mr. Davenport came to his office in this city and presented a letter from the President, in which he was requested to pay Mr. Davenport a considerable amount of money under the act referred to. Mr. Williams was surprised, and made a short investigation, discovering that his predecessor had done the same thing, and found a law for the use of the funds. He was not, however, entirely satisfied, and saw the President. The latter spoke of what Mr. Davenport had done as a great work, a wonderful accomplishment. He was indeed very enthusiastic over the style of registration Mr. Davenport had adopted, and he thought it was the only thing that could prevent illegal voting. He thought it could be adopted in every city in the country. There was authority of law to use money for the prevention of frauds at elections, and Mr. Davenport had done more than anybody. The President thought he ought to be paid, and on looking into the subject more clearly, the Attorney General thought so too. He knew this was a measure of great economy, and he says that owing to Mr. Davenport's system the difference between the expenses in 1872 and 1874 was about $40,000. — THE ANNAL

What does not seem at all satisfactory is the payment of Mr. Davenport out of the Secret Service fund of the Department of Justice, instead of out of the annual appropriation of $70,000 a year to carry out the Enforcement acts or out of the Judiciary appropriation. Mr. Williams says he was loath to pay the money, for he had use for more than he had to pay the expenses of the courts, which were unreasonably costly. His only course was to use the Secret Service fund, of which he had a considerable surplus, and this he finally did. When asked why he paid it through Whitley, the Chief Detective of the Government, he said that all disbursements of the Secret Service fund were made through Whitley, and the same policy was followed in the present case in order to maintain a uniform system of accounts. Mr. Williams said that he was reluctant about paying the money at the time, because he did not think such a course was contemplated by the law, but he thinks the money was well spent. He said he told the Committee that he had never authorized a dollar to be expended for political purposes, and that all he sought was to prevent frauds in elections. If any party was benefited by his course, it was because he had prevented the other from committing frauds. He says he is entirely satisfied with his course, and he takes the whole responsibility. He has never endeavored, he says, to conceal the facts. The case is important and sensational because it has been overdrawn and exaggerated.

ANOTHER LIE NAILED.

Secretary Bristow's Connection with the Case of the Bark Mary Merritt—The Charge of "Crooked" Proceedings Pronounced Groundless and Malicious.

LOUISVILLE, April 21.—A *Courier-Journal* reporter interviewed Hon. Walter Evans, of this city, in reference to the case of the bark Mary Merritt, about which Mr. Cate, of Wisconsin, offered a resolution in Congress. Mr. Evans said that there was nothing in Secretary Bristow's connection in that case which was in the slightest way improper, but, on the contrary, his sensitiveness as to official propriety had resulted in great injury to his (Evans') clients. Mr. Evans said the facts in the case are these: The bark Mary Merritt was owned by Murray, of Canada, who bought her from Trice Bros., of Hopkinsville, Ky., on a warranty. The bark was seized and libeled in Wisconsin for mere technical violation, and then forfeited by decree. From the decree an appeal to the Supreme Court was taken, and Trice Bros. employed Feland & Evans, lawyers, to obtain a remission of forfeiture. They visited Washington and offered Bristow employment in the case, he then holding no public office. Their proposition to him was declined, but Bristow introduced them to Secretary Richardson. Evans says this was done without compensation or promise thereof, and purely for friendship. The efforts before Richardson did not succeed, owing to representations of Weiss, the informer in the case. Subsequently, when Bristow became Secretary of the Treasury, application for remission was renewed, but he positively refused to act in the case, placing his refusal upon the ground that he had already appeared in the case as described. Weiss subsequently, as Evans understood, made an affidavit stating that he had been misinformed, and writing in a prayer that the application for remission should be granted. Evans learned that the remission was approved by Mr. Conont, Acting Secretary of the Treasury. After an examination of the case by the Solicitor of the Treasury his clients never obtained remission, nor have he and his partner received a cent for their services. Mr. Evans states distinctly that Mr. Bristow was never attorney in the case, and never received a farthing for his friendly service, and pronounces this assault utterly groundless and made for malicious purposes.

THE CENTENNIAL

Fourth of July Observances Recommended by Gov. Hartrauft.

HARRISBURG, April 21.—Gov. Hartrauft to-day issued a proclamation recommending that the people of the State assemble in their several counties and towns on the 4th of July next, and have delivered an historical sketch of said county and town, and that a copy of said sketch be deposited with the Librarian of Congress.

—Miss Dickinson's new play is entitled "A Crown of Thorns," and she is to take in it the part of Anne Boleyn. She has not been at work on this play since she retired from the lecture field last winter. It is, of course, like everything else she does, absolutely her own throughout, in conception and execution. There have been none of the consultations with actors and playwrights, usual in the case of a new American play, none of the usual revisions and adaptations by managers. She has wisely preferred to go before the public solely with her own, and to stand or fall as it may merit. For that verdict readers will wait, but meantime it is of interest to know it of Mr. Waller, Mr. Cheney's veteran stage manager, says it is without exception the best manuscript play he has ever had in his hands—that it was ready to be put upon the stage exactly as it was first handed him, without a single change, or the cutting of a single line. It is understood to be full of dramatic situations, and to be peculiarly an acting play rather than one to be read.

BULLETIN OF STEUBENVILLE SALES NO. 75

Made by H. Kleber & Bro.

Jos. White, Esq., bought a Steinway Square.

H. Eckert, Esq., bought a Steinway Square Grand.

John Barton, Esq., bought a Steinway Square Grand.

Jas. Hamilton, Esq., Greensboro, bought a Steinway Upright.

Mrs. D. C. Barclay bought a Steinway Double Round.

J. McDonald, Esq., bought a Steinway Square.

Jos. E. Hess, Esq., bought a Steinway Square.

John Cook, Esq., bought a Steinway Square.

Mrs. J. Faller bought a Steinway Square.

R. H. King, Esq., bought a Steinway Square.

J. Hamilton bought a Steinway Square.

And many others.

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THE HOUSE THAT SELLS THE GREAT

White River Flour,

THE BEST FLOUR

FOR THE MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Full and Complete Line

GROCERIES.

T. C. JENKINS,

172 & 174

Wood Street.

CONSULATE.

European Exchange, Collection and Steamship Office, No. 163 Smithfield street,

MAX SCHAMBERG,

Consul and Notary.

LACE CURTAINS,

Finest Assortment in the City.

CORNICES, LAMBREQUINS,

WINDOW SHADES,

MATTRESSES,

Spring Beds and Bedding.

Holtzman & Wiederhold,

64 WOOD STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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NEW SPRING STOCK.

LATEST STYLES OF

Solid Gold Ground Papers, Embossed Gold Papers, Stamped Gold Papers, Scaries and Crimson Papers, Satin and Damask Papers, Satin Tint Papers.

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All Grades of Wall Paper from the Cheapest to the Finest.

G. W. PUSEY & CO.,

No. 65 OHIO ST., ALLEGHENY CITY,

Between the Market and Sandusky street.

VERY LOW PRICES

AT THE WHOLESALE

BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE

OF

GILL & BRO.

253 LIBERTY STREET,

TO WHICH WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE.

With the opening of another season we announce the receipt of a complete assortment of Spring Goods, WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S, MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTH'S BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.

CONGRESS GAITERS, ALEXIS, OXFORD AND JERSEY TIES, AND FINE CALF BOOTS.

MINERS NAILED SHOES, very low figures.

Also, a large stock of CITY MADE GOODS, Goat, Morocco and Lasting.

BOTTOM PRICES. Orders promptly attended to.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND EXPOSITION

OF

New Spring Goods,

AT

ERWIN'S,

172 AND 174 FEDERAL ST.,

Allegheny City, Pa.

1,500 Pieces New Spring Dress Goods.

In magnificent new styles and designs, comprising all prices, from 12½c to one dollar per yard. Also, together the handsomest and most complete opening of Dress Goods we ever had the pleasure of offering our friends.

Black and Colored Silks.

A stock of these goods unsurpassed in variety in this market, and we guarantee them to be unequaled in price, and were bought at a large auction sale in New York last week.

2,000 PIECES

Of New and Handsome styles of PRINTS. No imperfect or damaged goods among these, but all new and fresh, and as low in prices as imperfect goods and laid styles are sold anywhere.

BLEACHED MUSLINS.

We offer four of the best known makes of yard wide BLEACHED MUSLINS at 6½c, 8½c, 10c and 12½c. This is the best value that has ever been shown in bleached goods in the entire history of the dry goods trade.

BARGAINS

In Gloves and Hosiery,
In Laces and Ties,
In Collars and Cuffs,
In Towels and Napkins,
In Table Linens,
And Damasks.

Suits! Suits!

300 NEW SUITS and OVERDRESSES. These we will open on THURSDAY, April 20th, and invite the special attention of Ladies to them.

NEW GOODS DAILY.

A. W. ERWIN,

172 and 174

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

CARPETS!

A CHOICE STOCK.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO

29 FIFTH AVENUE.

PITTSBURGH, April 20, 1876.

I HAVE THIS DAY SOLD AND TRANSFERRED my interest in the firm of GERWIG & CO., to GEO. T. HETZEL.

el4 G. C. GERWIG.

FRENCH GLASS SHADES!

For covering Wax Flowers, Clocks, Stuffed Birds, Goods, Show Windows, &c. Extra heavy Shades for Cemetery use.

W. C. ARMOR,

No. 16 Sixth Street, near Suspension Bridge.

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MILLER, FORSE & CO.,

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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

OLD MONONGAHELA RYE WHISKIES,

IMPORTERS OF

Fine Wines, Brandies, Ales, Cigars, &c.

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Save Money,

BY GOING TO THE

BON TON MEAT

And Vegetable Market,

Where you can buy the best Roast Beef and Tenderloin Steak for 15c. per lb. Good Roast Beef and Steak 12½c per lb. Rolling Beef 6c per lb. Chuck Roast from 8 to 10c. Hams and Breakfast Bacon 15c. Large Bologna Sausage, Pork and Mutton, 10 to 15c per lb.

GEORGE REILSTEIN,

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HENRY G. HALE,

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ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, St. Louis, April 15, 1876.

IN ACCORDAN

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING, Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING.....W. P. REED.....GEO. W. REED

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SATURDAY, APRIL 22 1876

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 28½f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 101¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¾.

THE substitution, by the House at Harrisburg, of an entirely new set of tariff resolutions, in place of those passed by the Senate, was an act of discourtesy that could only be promptly repudiated by the Senate. It is not an evidence of smartness to be simply insulting.

THE opinion is expressed that the counsel for BELKNAP intend to delay action as much as possible by employing all kinds of dilatory motions, hoping thus to weary the Senate with the affair, and so come out with a drawn battle. The present temper of the Senate is in favor of forcing a speedy trial.

THE attempt on the part of the Turks to relieve Nicsic has proven a most disastrous failure,—and the relieving army is seriously imperiled. Russia is strongly supporting the insurgents, a fact which gives offence to Germany. We discuss, in another article, the reasons for this state of things.

WE are glad to be assured that Mr. BLAINE has prepared a full, and convincing answer to the report in circulation against him. He has delayed it until he could get the necessary documents to fully substantiate all his statements, and proposes, so soon as he can secure the floor, to deliver it to the House. This will serve to dispel the first scandal his enemies have been able to create against him.

THE Boom bill testimony has been completed, and as soon as printed the committee will submit its report. It is stated that LYNOTT and PETROFF will be recommended for expulsion, and that the "jokers" will be named and severely censured. The House Clerk, SPINNER, will not be included in the report, the evidence in his case being submitted to the House for its action. So the affair will be disposed of, and the dignity of the House maintained.

THE House of Representatives at Washington has not been so careful to give publicity to the villainies discovered among so many of its newly appointed Clerks and other officials, as it has of little innuendoes against Republicans. Circumstances change. Yet we venture there has been more peculation and wrong-doing among the officials of the present House than among the same class of persons during the entire period of Republican ascendancy.

SECRETARY BRISTOW displays an unrelenting energy in meeting the false accusations so freely launched against him, and in his last communication with the committee, more than intimated that it simply encouraged all descriptions of scandal, in the hope of getting something against him. The committee felt moved to reply that it had nothing against him, but would investigate that nothing if he desired. Scandal mongering is not very high-toned business for a National Legislature.

DONN PIATT has been, professedly, the great protector of morals in and around Washington,—the critic of all who did badly. Now he is suddenly caught up, as being mixed in a moth contract, and appeared yesterday before the committee, and testified in his own behalf. This testimony was to the effect that he had given the patent all the standing it had before the War Department, and that he had received $10,000 a year as his share of the proceeds. As soon as the dividends stopped, he again appeared before the War Department, and pronounced the patent a fraud. Nice sense of honor, there!

THE House, at Washington, having so far returned to its senses as to realize that a writ of *habeas corpus* must be obeyed, now has a bill before it to define the powers of the writ, especially in its application to Congress. The necessity for legislation on the subject is not particularly apparent, but if it will serve to clear the subject of all ambiguity, it may be well enough to enact the law. In reality Congress has only to observe the tenor of the law already existing on the subject to do justly. It seems a little odd that it should stand in the way of the law itself for a time, and then proceed to enact a law providing that no one else shall do the same thing.

AFTER the fact comes the philosophy. The papers are now busily moralizing over two costly funerals, that occurred in New York at nearly the same time, on a given day,—those of STEWART, and a Mrs. KEYSER, a wealthy lady. The funeral of the latter was of the most ostentatious character, and very costly; of the former, less ostentatious, but more costly. Out of it all comes the lesson that it is in bad taste to make unnecessary display at funerals. STEWART, however, stripped himself of his wealth and authority before he died, and did not desire a magnificent funeral,—the other died hardly, and desired a vulgarly ostentatious funeral. Yet both, in death, sleep just as the poor do, in a narrow resting place, in the chambers of the dead.

ARE not the Democratic journals making considerably more of the reported discovery of moneys said to have been ordered paid out of the secret service fund, by the President, than there is in it? Their jollity sufficiently discloses the fact that the President was the real objective of all the investigations we have had. The New York *World*, however, boils over,—effervesces. It declares in staring head-lines, that "the Treasury of the United States was drained to carry the elections in New York!" Also, that "the President is proved guilty of malfeasance in office." All this rests upon the fact that he ordered during a series of years, a total of $32,000 to be paid for *detecting election frauds*. As this was chiefly, if not entirely spent in New York, it probably did operate against Democratic success in that city, by keeping fraudulent votes out of the ballot boxes. But that it drained the United States Treasury is, to say the least, rather strong. We have usually supposed that the Treasury kept something more than $32,000 for a working balance. We will confidentially suggest to our croaking friends that they are doing this thing just a trifle too strongly to pay. The people have enough sense to know that as yet there is no evidence inculpating the President. If there was anything wrong in the transactions referred to, that fact remains to be shown. It is not wise to show too much jollity just yet, at all events.

THE rejection of Mr. DANA is an old topic, but we have the echoes of English criticism over that event. They regard his rejection as an act of political ruffianism, and speak of it as marking the decline of honor in the American Senate. We cannot avoid thinking that they do not fully comprehend the full bearings of the case. These includes the fact that Mr. DANA was nominated to fill a diplomatic position, where the special necessity is a self-contained temper and cautious expression. The letter written by Mr. DANA shows him deficient just at this point. Admit that he was personally assailed, yet it cannot be denied that under our custom and rules, the Senate, in considering his case, was bound to bear any complaints that were offered. The charge of literary piracy was really unsustained; but the Senate set apart a day to hear Mr. DANA, at his own request, on his own behalf. Before the time arrived he had reconsidered his purpose to appear, and wrote a letter, reflecting severely on the Senate Committee, for prejudging him, as he declared; and announced his purpose not to appear before such a committee. The fact that the committee proposed to hear him is evidence that he was not prejudged. His assertions, therefore, both as to substance and manner, were insulting and ungentlemanly. It is no excuse for him, that the committee, according to his view, acted in an ungentlemanly, or even brutal manner toward him; it does not excuse ungentlemanliness on his part. So he stood and fell.

PRESIDENTIAL SHIFTINGS.

What may be said at one time as to the outlook for Presidential candidates, is no criterion for another, as, at least in minor particulars, the situation changes almost continually. The elements of conflict, which will affect very seriously the chances of candidates, develop steadily, and the nature of the contest at Cincinnati begins to be more apparent. BLAINE and CONKLING will evidently offset each other—the former having the largest number of delegates, but with reports and rumors hanging over him such as will make it difficult for his friends to draw him support outside his pledged ranks. The latter will have firm and steady supporters, and whatever advantage or disadvantage may attend his being regarded as the President's candidate. Neither will have the strength to nominate, and, as we now think, neither will bend to or help the other. BRISTOW does not seem likely to command the strength necessary to control the Convention, and is subjected to the same form of injury as is BLAINE. He, thus far, has met and fought off every allegation of wrong, but the last of these manufactured reports has not yet been heard. With or without them, he has not the delegates to nominate him.

Among what have been regarded as the minor candidates, heretofore, Governor HARTRANFT is unquestionably looming up with increased strength, and it now looks as if it were entirely possible to nominate him, were the proper element concentrated in that direction. The examination of his record shows him to have been a singularly sagacious, mild, pure, yet efficient Governor, and that he has shown ability equal to that required for any position in the Government of our nation. Executive ability is especially marked in his case, while the habit and power of observation, reflection, and the ability to lucidly and elegantly express his thoughts is very marked. In brief, he possesses all the necessary traits for the position of President of the United States, and as a candidate before the people, has been uniformly *a lucky man*. His past career presents no salient points for attack, hence he is a remarkably available candidate. These are facts that are beginning to be widely understood; and from all we learn from prominent persons in the party outside of Pennsylvania, we begin to strongly think than if our delegation is wide awake, and attend to their business, it is within their power to secure his nomination at Cincinnati. In saying this, we express merely our present estimate of the situation, and have no purpose to depreciate the general estimate of the chances of the other candidates. Mr. BLAINE is making a gallant fight, and is gathering delegates from distant places. Whether his enemies can break him down is what remains to be seen. The stories in circulation have injured him, but not irreparably. It is between him and HARTRANFT.

THE TURKISH WAR CLOUD.

The news from the struggling forces in the rebellious Turkish provinces increases in interest daily. In the battles fought, the general current of success is with the insurgents. Prince MILAN, who has been hesitant, and either in sympathy with, or in fear of Turkey, has joined his mobilized forces, and evidently means war. Montenegro has declared war; and the insurgents hold Nicsic under close siege. One Turkish force that attempted to provision the beleaguered town has been repulsed, and another is being prepared. A new War Minister has been appointed at Constantinople. More significant than all else, the three great Northern powers are united, and Turkey has been notified that to arm the fanatical Musulmen of the provinces with power to massacre and plunder, will occasion forcible interference in the interest of the insurgents. These facts, taken together, are very significant as to the drift of events. Back of these are other, and still more significant outgivings. The press of Russia is now outspoken against the Turks, and in favor of the insurgents. The native, Pan-Slavic element in Russia has grown, until it is a recognized power in the Empire. The Crown Prince is in thorough sympathy with this element, as against what is termed the German policy of his father; and he may at any time be called to the throne, the present Emperor seriously contemplating abdication. In the event of the present temporary regency of the Crown Prince being changed into that of actual Emperor, it is a question as to what will be the result.

The policy of his party is to care for the Pan-Slavist people, wherever found. Their utterances are not sufficiently specific for us to know whether the aim is to consolidate all Pan-Slavic branches under one government. If so, it not only includes making common cause with the Servians and Montenegrins, but involves breaking with Germany and Austria, as the Hungarian Serfs, Dalmatians, Croatians, Slavic Silesians, and Kassubes, an isolated tribe in Prussian Pomerania, are claimed as belonging to the Slavi. Such a consolidation was the original idea of the Slavic poets,—KOLLAR, in the Hungarian periodical *Hrouka*, advocating very earnestly that all feuds be dropped, and a perfect unity developed under one nationality. The Austrian branches of the family, particularly Bohemia, supported the claims of the poet, but the serious difficulty in the way arose from the failure to agree on the political form of the organization, and partly from the persecutions of the Austrians. A Slavic Congress was held at Prague, in 1848, but the revolutionary spirit prevailed, and a bloody conflict took place with the Austrian troops, followed by a rigid persecution of the leading members of the Congress. A new Pan-Slavic manifestation occurred at the opening of the Austrian Reichsrath and Provincial Diets in 1861. Since that time there has been a general agitation of the subject, which has largely asserted itself in Russia, as the only power likely to afford them the needed aid. It has aimed, first, to gain control of the mouths of the Danube and the outlet of the Bosphorus. The younger Russians have been leaders in this movement, and the heir to the throne has been with them. It is not fully clear, as yet, whether with him it is a mere enthusiasm or a settled principle. If the latter, his elevation to the throne is not at all assuring to Europe. In any event, the Pan-Slavic element has obtained much influence in Russia, including Court circles, that it is doubtful if it can be resisted.

Austria, under the lead of Count ANDRASSY, takes, partly from interest, and partly from fear, the opposite course. The irruption of Pan-Slavic success into Turkey, and the dismemberment of that power, is a threat against Austria. Germany stands in precisely the same relation toward the movement,—as it threatens trouble, if not disintegration in some of their provinces. Prince BISMARCK will hardly be likely to look calmly on, while movements are in progress that will agitate and unsettle Pomerania. It will also be remembered by him that the Russian Pan-Slavic element sympathized with France in her conflict with Germany. Such are some of the influences at work in connection with the insurrection in the Turkish provinces. It is noticeable, however, that since the Regency of the Emperor's son began, both the press of Russia, and the policy of the Government have been more decided, in favor of the insurgents in the Turkish provinces, extending to threats of armed support, in a named contingency. This is a grave circumstance, and points to the probability that the war may hereafter be conducted on a more extended scale than heretofore. Should Russia have the financial ability to mobilize her army for a great war, she could go forward with her plans far more readily than could Austria, as the latter is equally badly off as regards finances, while she has a large Slavic element within her own borders, which would be likely to sympathize with Russia in such a conflict. Germany is in the best position of any continental power to interfere, and she would probably have aid from England, unless the latter's financial interests were assured by Russia.

Perhaps the most potent influence in favor of a war that would result in breaking up the Turkish Empire, so far as to drive it out of Europe and into Asia, is the conservatism that has grown up in the governments in Europe. The break down of one power, is too suggestive to the masses to be allowed. France would not have been suffered to change her form of government, had it been at all possible to safely keep NAPOLEON on the throne, after Sedan. Change is generally undesired,—the only exception among the great powers springing out of the Russian desire to possess Constantinople. Change, in itself, and for its own sake is not wished. Hence, Russia will not be allowed to tear down the Turkish power, without remonstrance and possibly resistance from the other great powers. The loss of her provinces does not necessarily seriously impair Turkey, as to its status among the continental powers.

THE CENTENNIAL.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

GENTLEMEN—Having just returned from a trip to New York and Philadelphia, I propose to give you a brief sketch of my observations on the Centennial grounds and in the buildings.

The beautiful and extensive grounds west of the Schuylkill, known as Fairmount Park, have suddenly become the site of a temporary city of the most unique type. One hundred and sixty structures, great and small, are scattered over the grounds, not to speak of many others erected by private enterprise for the accommodation of visitors.

Among these structures Exhibition Hall is first and chief. Its length is 1,880 feet, its width 464. Its enormous area will be better understood by saying that it has about twenty-one acres of flooring. Its architectural design and its finish are both admirable. Machinery Hall is 1,402 feet long and 360 wide, and is similar to the other in its general aspect. These two are in line, with a beautiful paved space or court, over 400 feet square, between them.

"Art Gallery," also known as Memorial Hall, is a prominent building, thoroughly fire proof, composed of granite, iron and glass, and erected at a cost of $1,500,000. It is 365 by 210 feet, and is surmounted by a central dome.

Agricultural Building is 826 feet long and 540 wide, and Horticultural Hall 383 by 193 feet.

These are the principal buildings, although there are many other large and imposing structures—too many to notice in an article like this.

I spent two days on the ground, principally in Exhibition Hall and Machinery Hall. In the first almost all civilized nations on the globe are represented, many of them on an extensive scale. I observed that foreigners are far more advanced in the work of preparation for exhibition than our own countrymen; but still both have much to do—more than can be done by the 10th of May, the day appointed for the opening.

On a board partition marking the boundary of a section I saw *Pittsburgh* written in chalk. Nothing more. I fear the exhibitors of this city are not "pushing things."

Great Britain will make a grand display in both the principal halls. Some things are already in place, both in the departments of machinery and fabrics.

France, I was told, would be well represented; but not much was unpacked.

Spain has a large department, and no other nation has a more elegant and elaborate surrounding. But the cases were not opened when I was there.

Austria will make a fine display. I saw some magnificent specimens of art, both useful and ornamental.

Italy will make a grand display in its specialties. Very few articles, however, were unpacked when I was there.

The *Netherlands* department will be very good and extensive.

Prussia is behind the others in preparations, so that I cannot say anything about it.

Sweden is there with fine specimens of iron, and many other products.

The same may be said of *Norway*. Among the Norwegian specimens my attention was particularly called to two exceedingly unique articles of furniture four hundred years old, carved with a knife, not in scrolls, but in historic groups, principally representing Scripture scenes and incidents; for example, the last supper, Christ healing diseased persons, &c. The principal piece of furniture, a sideboard, is covered all over with these groups, while the bedstead—a very curious article—is also elaborately carved in the same way. They look as if they had been the work of a lifetime; and old as they are, they bear no marks of injury by either time or accident. Among many other curious things from Norway is a model of the most ancient form of a boat or ship, perhaps full size. This model is made of long strips of plate iron riveted together, as boats are sometimes constructed at the present day. Its single mast is made up of a circle of bars of iron, some square, some round, showing specimens of that kind of the nation's products at the present day; while a deck-load of short bars of steel exhibits another product.

Egypt has a good sized and very curious department. Over the entrance, on a bold and imposing cornice, are Arabic inscriptions, intermingled with ornaments truly oriental. Their things were out of the cases, but still in confusion, among which I saw a saddle cloth, woven out of pure gold, and said to be worth $20,000. I saw some mats and carpets, rather pretty, but somewhat barbaric. This will be an interesting department when arranged.

Brazil has an ample department, but the things were not yet unpacked.

Chili has a little department, the only part of which I saw was the unique temple in which her products are to be exhibited.

Australia has one of the most complete and instructive exhibitions in the hall—one in which a man might spend days in the study of the geology, the flora, the animal kingdom, and the curious and beautiful woods of that peculiar region.

China has a large department, the surroundings of which alone were to be seen when I was there. There were any quantity of unpacked boxes and cases. The natives were doing the best they could, but did not seem to be making rapid progress.

Japan, if we may judge from its territory on the floor, bounded by imitation bamboo columns, will have an immense exhibition; but it will be some weeks before they can be ready. The Japs were busy as bees, but not doing much. Hundreds of unopened boxes lay in confusion over their division. A group of young men, who might have been taken for Yankees but for their almond-shaped eyes, seemed to be taking memoranda of the boxes in their national characters, which the scribe wrote as rapidly as an American clerk can write in our characters. They were full of vivacity, talking and laughing among themselves. As they were outside I intentionally put myself among them. I tried to catch the eye of some one of them, intending to speak, to ascertain whether they understood the English language; but I tried in vain. Indeed, I noticed that when they spoke one to another they averted their eyes. But for this peculiarity their appearance and their manners were pleasing. The Japanese have a bazaar the outside of which was framed at home. It was not yet completed. They were putting on a tile roof, the most singular of anything I saw. When on, these tiles make strong and very pretty diagonal corrugations. They are laid in common clay upon the sheeting, without any other fastening.

MACHINERY HALL.

Here our country is well represented. The most striking object in it is the immense Corliss steam engine of 2,000 horse power, which is to give motion to all that world of machinery, except a few ponderous machines which have their own engines. Of the outer buildings I shall make no mention. J. C.

An Untoward Result.

The Norwich (Conn.) *Bulletin* says: "An up-town man, who believes in self improvement suggested to his wife recently that they should argue some question frankly and freely every evening, and try to learn more of each other. The question for the first night happened to be whether a woman could be expected to get along without a spring hat, and he took the affirmative, but when he was last seen he had climbed up into the hay-loft and was pulling the ladder up after him."

"Tommy, my son, fetch in a stick of wood." "Ah! my dear mother," responded the youth, "the grammatical portion of your education has been sadly neglected. You should have said: 'Transport from that recumbent collection of combustible material upon the threshhold of this edifice one of the curtailed excresences of a defunct tree.'"

VICE OF KENTUCKY WOMEN.

Snuff Dipping Destroys Beauty and the Prospects of the Belles.

Talk about the opium eater or the whisky drinker, how much more are they to be pitied than the lady who is addicted to dipping snuff? We believe there is more snuff used in Hopkinsville than in any other place of its size in Kentucky, and its use is steadily on the increase. Hopkinsville has a reputation for beautiful women, but how long that reputation will last 'tis hard to tell. Some of the prettiest women we knew ten or twelve years ago are now nothing but faded flowers. Lips that once looked like ripe cherries, and for one kiss from which a man would almost give his right arm, now look more like dried apples than anything else we can think of. The cheek once full and rosy is now sunken and colorless. The chin which looks longer now glories in a bronze-colored stripe, which reaches down to the throat.

Snuff is robbing women of their beauty and depriving them of husbands. It is more harmful than smoking, and more repulsive than chewing, and its use by ladies is almost as much to be condemned as the drinking of whisky by men; and if the ladies have grounds to talk about men drinking and smoking, they are assured that snuff dipping in the eyes of men is about as repulsive as the smell of a two-cent-and-a-half cigar, or a snuff of "rifle" whisky to the olfactories of the fair sex.

We indulge the hope that soon there will be an anti-snuff society formed which will be a twin sister of our temperance society. We have no idea how many ladies in our city will take exception to this article. If all that use snuff were to get after us, we would call their name legion, but we are upheld in our action by some of the most sensible mothers in town, in entering a protest against a habit, the adoption of which by a girl is as much to be dread ed by a parent as is the first taste of liquor by his boy.—*Hopkinsville Democrat.*

"Good Bye, Old Scrip."

Good bye, fractional currency! Legacy of the great anti-slavery conflict, baptized with war, and rich in historical associations, farewell! Sad memories and stirring recollections cluster thick about thee. The trying emergency which brought thee forth, the mighty victory which thou aided in achieving, the great deeds which are marked in the notches which record thy progress upward—all come freshly back to us as the curtain descends upon thy last appearance. The men who christened thee have gone on before into the great unknown, and now thy mission, too, is ended. The clink of thy successor is already heard, and the cheers of the multitude, always ready to welcome novelty, drown the regrets of the few who mourn the departure of an old friend. Meantime, in an obscure corner of some old pocket, we should secrete at least one solitary relic of the era which closes to-day. Pretty soon the bric-a-brac hunter will be prowling around seaching for specimens of the discarded currency to adorn his curious cabinet, and then we shall laugh at his anxiety and mock when his grief shall overtake him. Careful to preserve specimens of scrip for children's children, let us accept the substitute which comes to us with cheerful resignation. Even silver money is better than none. Therefore, take out the old leather pouches, run new stiches round the slender threads that hold your breeches pockets together, lay aside the flat morocco portemonnaie where Lady Greenpolen used to lay notes been sent to her in close order together, and awake to the new regime! Silver is once more on deck, and salutes you.

A New Way to "Hurry Up" Matters.

An awkward story about a well-known Paris dentist is obtaining currency, and, what is more, belief here. Rumor, or perhaps it is safer to say scandal, alleges that this professional gentlemen has been poisoning rich patients on commission. That is to say, impatient heirs who had wealthy relatives not sufficiently impressed with the propriety of dying early for their benefit, introduced them to a well-bred person of cheerful manners, who, on pretense of stopping their teeth, stopped their breath also. This festive creature, indeed, is said to have administered slow poison to them, and more than 200 witnesses will possibly be subpœnaed to prove the fact. Hitherto the art of dentistry has been one of the most esteemed in France, and some considerable fortunes have been made by of it. American dentists have been especially successful, because they are exceptionally clever, but if the case now under discussion is established against a member of the profession, there will be less fancy work done in it, and consequently fewer fees taken. What fees have been now and then paid to dentists in France for perfectly lawful service may be judged from the fact that a dentist recently received five thousand dollars from one patient, a fee as large as the largest ever received by Dr. Locock, the Queen of England's accoucher, who was accustomed to receive big lumps of money.

A Texas Heroine.

There was a batch of convicts from some interior county seat awaiting the departure of the Great Northern cars to convey them on their melancholy journey to the prison walls of the Penitentiary of Huntsville. Among the rough, unshaven, and crime-steeped physiognomies that scowled from beneath greasy and tattered slouch hats, amid the clanking of their fetters and chains, was the rather handsome face of a young man whose open features betokened no traces of the branded felon.

Near him stood—a strange companion for such a crowd—a fair young girl, scarcely past her fourteenth year, whose long hair flowed down over her shoulders that had not yet felt the weight of time, and whose countenance was a living photograph of innocence and girlish beauty. Upon inquiry it was ascertained that the young man had received a two years sentence for marrying a girl under the age prescribed by law after swearing that she was of legal age, and that with the lofty and sacred devotion of a true heroism his youthful bride, despite the entreaties of friends, was following him to his ignominous prison, to share his captivity and lighten his punishment, provided the officers of the penitentiary could be prevailed on to permit her entrance.—*Houston Age.*

POETS.

ELLEN P. ALLERTON.

"Man wants but little here below,
Nor wants that little long."
I don't know who the poet was
Who put that in his song;
Some monk, perhaps, or anchorite,
Who bound his flesh to slaughter,
Employed his days in counting beads,
And lived on roots and water.

Who'er he was, he must have had
A most contented mind,
And must have known but little of
The genus called mankind.
Who little wants; nor wants that long,
Is only half a human;
Man's wants are many, and I own,
'Tis much the same with women.

For instance, I—and I suppose
That I am like the rest—
Have many wants that stir and fret
In my unquiet breast.
So many minus quantities
Are there in my equation,
To name them all would go beyond
The scope of numeration.

I want my daily bread; and that
Includes a bill of fare
That, for its comprehensiveness,
Would make our poet stare.
Not all the fruits of every clime
Were I content with having;
Not all the cooks of all the world
Could satisfy my craving.

I want a sort of food and drink
That goes beyond cuisine;
I want the thought of all the wise
That are or aye have been.
And then I want the power to choose
From out that vast collation:
I want to *know*, where now I toss
In doubt and speculation.

I want, besides such solid lore,
All tender household words;
I want the lays of poets, and
The songs of summer birds.
And then I want my friends—a few
Who know me well, yet love me,
And swift misfortune comes,
Will not be sure to "shove" me.

I want both will and strength to rise
Above all hurtful things;
I want to be an angel, but
I was not born with wings.
I want—but it occurs to me
The space and type is finite:
Should I go on the printer would
Respectfully decline it.

Not Satisfactory.

After worrying his father for three or four years on the subject, says M Quad, a young man who has grown up with Detroit succeeded in becoming the owner of a time-piece the other day. His father purchased it on the sly, took it home, and when the young man turned over his plate at dinner he found the watch.

"Good! Bully for me! You are a noble father!" he exclaimed in delight.

As he opened the watch his smiles faded away. Noticing the change, his father asked:

"Isn't the watch all right?"

"It's a good enough watch," was the reply.

"Then what's the matter?"

"Why, you have had my name engraved on the case, and no pawnbroker will give me $5 on it if I get hard up!"

Noblesse Oblige.

Interlocutor—"Who's that showy woman who talks and laughs so loud, and digs people in the ribs?" Interlocutrix—"Oh, that's the Duchess of Bayswater; she was a Lady Lovepolen before her marriage, you know!" Interlocutor (with warmth)—"Ah! to be sure! That accounts of her high-bread ease, her aristoc ratic simplicity of manner, her natural and straightforward—" Interlocutrix (putting up her eye-glass)—"By the by, pardon me! I have unintentionally misinformed you: it's Mrs. Judkins: she's the widow of an Alderman, and her father was a cheesemonger in the New Cut!" Interlocutor—"Dear me!—ah!—hum!—er—hum-ha!—That quite alters the case! She is very vulgar, I must say—awful!" N. B.—It was the Duchess, after all.—*Punch.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REMOVAL.

THE CLOTHING AND

Merchant Tailoring House

OF

URLING, FOLLANSBEE & CO.

Has been Removed to

No. 42 Fifth Avenue,

Between Wood and Market Sts.

In opening our NEW ROOMS we offer to our friends and the public the largest and most complete stock of Goods ever displayed in our city. Patrons of our house will believe us when we say we are determined to keep our prices as low as any house in the country. In our removal we have reduced our rent and other expenses, at the same time having better facilities for doing business. Our efforts are to keep the best quality of Goods to be sold at the very lowest prices. Our

Ready-Made Clothing Departments

Are complete with all the latest styles of CHILDREN'S, BOYS' AND MEN'S CLOTHING of the best fabrics and finest workmanship. In the

Merchant Tailoring Department

We have a large and varied stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c., consisting of all the very latest styles.

With the well-known reputation of our Cutters, we defy competition, either in style, fit or prices of our garments.

CALL, EXAMINE AND CONVINCE YOURSELVES,

Our determination is to do business to suit the times, giving you the best quality of Goods at the very lowest prices.

URLING, FOLLANSBEE & CO.,
Merchant Tailors and Clothiers,
No. 42 Fifth avenue.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President. John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. S. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John L. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.

Solicitor—JOHN M. BAILEY.

NO MISTAKE

Can be made in buying S. T.

Babbitt's Best Soap,

Because he only makes

ONE QUALITY.

POLITICAL.

CONGRESS.

FOR CONGRESS, 22d DISTRICT,

RUSSELL ERRETT,

Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR CONGRESS, 23d DISTRICT,

THOMAS M. BAYNE,

Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

ASSEMBLY.

FOR SENATE, 45th SENATORIAL DISTRICT,

JOHN GILLFILLAN,

UPPER ST. CLAIR,

Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR SENATE, 43d SENATORIAL DISTRICT,

JOSEPH M. GAZZAM,

SECOND WARD, PITTSBURGH,

Subject to the Republican Senatorial Nominating Convention.

FOR STATE SENATE,

43D DISTRICT,

GEORGE H. ANDERSON,

Of Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh,

Subject to decision of the Republican Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY,

JOSEPH A. STONE,

OF MCKEESPORT,

FIFTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,

Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

PROTHONOTARY.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,

W. J. GLENN,

CHARTIERS BOROUGH,

Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention. d48

FOR PROTHONOTARY,

B. F. KENNEDY,

EIGHTH WARD, PITTSBURGH,

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,

B. B. COURSIN,

OF MCKEESPORT.

Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

"WANTS."

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1876.

165, 167 AND 169

Special Good Bargains in Black and Colored Dress Silks.

At 75c, good quality Black Dress Silk.
At $1, extra good value in Gros Grain Black Silks.
At $1 12½, $1 20, $1 25 and $1 37½, extra fine and heavy Black Silks.
At $1 50, real Hand span Black Silks.
At $1 62½ to $4.50, Black Dress Silks, worth one-third more.
Choice line of newest street shades at a little less than usual prices.
New Checked and Striped Fancy and Mourning Silks.
New light tints for evening wear.
At 18¾c, new styles in Japanese Silks.
At 25 to 75c, special good value in Japanese Silks.
At 50 and 75c, new Striped Silks.
At 75c to $1, new shades in Irish Poplins, worth $2.00.

At 37½c, all-wool Black Twilled Serges, a bargain.
At 50 and 62½c, fine Black Cashmeres.
At 75, 80, 85, 90c and $1, superior value in Black Cashmeres.
At $1 12½ to $2.50, fine all-wool and Silk warp Cashmeres; this line of goods will be found extra good value.
At 18½c to $1, best possible value in Black Alpacas and Mohairs. The large sales we have had in these goods within the past month attest the fact of their being an extra value for the money.
A very attractive stock of new Colored and Fancy Dress Goods for Spring.
At 10 and 12½c, extra wide and heavy Wash Poplins.
At 12½c, new styles in Striped Alpacas.
At 12½c, latest novelties in Spring Plaids.
At 15 and 18½c, worth 31 and 37½c, new styles spring dress Goods.
At 25c, handsome patterns in Lucknow Suitings.
At 18¾, 20 and 25c, plain and Brocaded Alpacas, special bargains.
At 31 and 35c, new and beautiful styles Plaid Delages.
At 37½c, all-wool Centennial Suitings.
At 35, 40 and 45c, new Pongee Mohairs.
At 45 and 50c, new Silk Pongee Mohairs.
At 50c, beautiful variety new styles Dress Goods.
At 75c, plain and plaid Dress Goods, worth $1 to $1.25.

BARGAINS ON EVERY COUNTER.

NOTICE—In deference to the best our customers will kindly assist i

B. AND B.

APRIL 11th, 1876.

OPENED TO-DAY!

NEW BLACK SILKS AT $1.40,
NEW BLACK SILKS AT $1.50,
NEW BLACK SILKS AT $1.60,

PURE LYONS "CACHEMIRE" FINISH the best goods we have ever sold. Large arrival

NEW BLACK SILKS

From $1 to $4 per yard, in extra Sublime Cashmire qualities, all numbers of our celebrated "Hand Loom" Silks. Special bargains in both the above at $2 One lot. Dark Brown and Myrtle Green Silks at $1.12½.
Choice assortment of extra quality of COLORED DRESS SILKS at $1 12½ and upward.
New Check and Striped Silks, good qualities, from 75c up.

NEW DRESS GOODS

12½c,	IN	37½c,
16c,	DAMASSE,	40c,
20c,	ARABESQUE,	45c,
25c,	PLAIDS, PLAIDS,	50c,
33c,	STRIPES, BROCADES, and all OTHER NEW STYLES	60c,

40 INCH

Black Silk Warp Cashmeres,

At $1.25 and up to $5.50, an extra bargain.

36 inch American Black Cashmeres at 37½c.
New Black Cashmeres at 75c up to $3.50, cheaper than ever.
48 inch Black Drap D'Ete, at $2.25, extra fine quality, much less than value.
Special purchases 4-4 Bleached Muslins, at 9½c, and 9¾c, surpassing any bargains now being offered in any of the well-known brands.
100 White Marseilles Quilts, at $4, as good as regular $5 goods.
Special bargains in Domestic Quilts, at 90c, $1 and upward.
Please call and inquire our prices for the best quality Bates Crochet Quilts.

BOGGS & BUHL,

128 Federal St., Allegheny, Pa.

N. B.—Choice Cashmere and Silk Sacques from $10 to $45.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

CARPETS.

OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
Window Shades,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
D. & F. S. WELTY,
115 and 117 Federal St.,
ALLEGHENY.

CARPETS. CARPETS.

CALDWELL'S NEW BUILDING.

CARPETS.

There are Three Reasons Why Everybody Should Buy from

M'FARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,

NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE.

1st—Our sales room being on Second Floor, our expenses are less than any other house of the same class.
2d—We buy everything from Manufacturers, so that our customers have but one profit to pay.
3d—We sell for Cash, avoiding thereby losses by bad debts, and are offering goods at the LOWEST PRICES.

FOUR NEW MUSIC BOOKS.

The People's Chorus Book.

An unusually good selection of choruses, for mixed voices, nearly all new. "When Allen-a-Dale went a Hunting," "Chosen One," "The Owl," are capital pieces, and are fair specimens of the pieces of this fine collection.
Price, $1.00. Per dozen, $9.00.

CENTENNIAL COLLECTION

OF NATIONAL SONGS.

A book for the times, with the patriotic Songs of many nations, very well arranged. Should be in universal use during the festival months of this famous year.
Price in Paper, 40 cents. Boards 50 cents.

Dictionary of Musical Information.

By J. W. Moore. A book that is attracting much attention, and is the most convenient book of reference on musical subjects, extant. Price $1.25.

SHINING RIVER.

A Sabbath School Song Book, which has been out a few months, but long enough to prove it one of the best. Buy it and try it. Price 35 cents.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston,
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO.,
711 Broadway, New York.
J. E. DITSON & CO.,
Successors to Lee & Walker, Philadelphia.

WALL PAPER!

Be of good cheer
To all good people it doth appear
That spring time housewifery draweth near,
Therefore

W. P. Marshall

Hath received a new collection of

WALL PAPERS

In Leather, Brocade, Gold, Satin Stencil-panels, Pictures, Illuminated Borders and Surbases, in styles old and styles new, at all grades of prices, at

NEW STORE ROOMS,

47 SEVENTH STREET,

(FORMERLY IRWIN.)

JAMES LITTELL,

Senior Member of the Firm of

LITTELL & MECHLING,

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER

NO. 237 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.

JOHN M'CULLOUGH

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Old Monongahela and Pure Rye

WHISKIES,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES AND LIQUORS,

No. 127 Liberty St.,

Foot of Fifth avenue, near Hare's Hotel,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1876.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

SATURDAY,

POPULAR

AT

WILLIAM

FEDERAL STREET,

Ladies' new Spring Cashmere Sacques.
Misses' new Spring Cashmere Sacques.
Ladies' Black and Colored Suits.
Ladies' Black and Colored Overdresses of our own manufacture, handsomely trimmed and made in latest Paris styles and in best possible manner, at very low prices.
New Checked and Striped Spring Shawls.
At 70c, new Ottoman Striped Shawls.
At $7 50c, Spring Styles Striped Shawls.
At $1 50 and upward, fine Striped and Check Shawls.
Broche and Mourning Shawls.

A very fine assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Muslin Underwear, Toilet Sacques, Nightdresses, &c.; a large variety of styles lowest to very finest qualities, very low.
At 75c, fine Muslin Nightdresses.
At 75, fine Muslin Chemises.
At 75c, White Tucked Skirts—a bargain.
Poplin and White Skirts in new styles, at very low prices.

Special low prices in a large stock of

New White Goods of Every Description.

Ladies' and Misses' Calico and Chintz Waists.
Ladies' and Misses' plain and Fancy White Waists.
Children's and Boys' Calico and White Waists.
Full lines of goods for Infants' wear.

A Complete New Stock of Ready-made Clothing for Men and Boys.

At $1, Men's Good Pants.
At $1.75, $2.50 and up, Boys' Cassimere Suits.
At $6 to $7, Youths' Cassimere Suits.
At $7 and $8, Gents' Cassimere Suits.
Finer goods at proportionately low prices.

Low Prices for Boots, Shoes and Gaiters.

At 62½c, Ladies' Serge Slipp

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In German Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, April 22, 1876.

A moderate volume of business only was transacted at the banks yesterday. It was, however, characterized by the usual features that have been prominent of late, an accommodating spirit on the part of the banks, and a readiness to meet every proper demand, while customers show confidence in a revival of business, particularly in the fact of using their loans for legitimate business purposes. In nearly every department of business we hear of improvement, and of a hopeful feeling as to the future. We are informed that our banks, while not, as a rule, charging high rates of interest, are making fair dividends on their capital, and that stockholders are content that a safe business shall be done, even if the results are not so great as they might be under a loose system of management. The general situation is encouraging. We continue to quote call loans at 5@6 per cent, strictly first class two-name paper at 7 per cent., strictly first class single-name paper at 8 per cent., loans on Government collateral and first class bonds and stocks at 6 per cent., do. do. on second class bonds and stocks at 9 per cent. At Boston and at New York the money markets are reported rather more easy than in our own, prime paper there being quoted at 3½@4 per cent. Other good paper ranges from 5 to 6 per cent., while regular bank customers are still paying from 6 to 7 per cent.

The failure was announced yesterday of the extensive cotton manufacturing firm of George C. Ballou & Son, Providence, R. I., much to the surprise of those engaged in the cotton business here. The firm was also the principal parties in the Ballou Manufacturing Company. Mr. George Ballou was the founder of the city of Woonsocket, and began business there in the year 1820. He had only one son, who was taken into partnership several years ago, and the firm could command almost unlimited credit. The gentleman died about two months since, but there has not been the slightest suspicion as to the perfect responsibility of the firm, and the cause of the failure is at present a mystery. Nothing is known as to the liabilities and assets; it is believed, however, that the former must be between one and two millions of dollars. The creditors are supposed to be residents of Providence, Woonsocket and neighborhood, although it is thought probable that some of the firm's paper may have been discounted elsewhere.

FOREIGN DRY GOODS.

The New York *Bulletin* says: Business has been somewhat irregular with the importers, and in volume the aggregate distribution of foreign goods has been comparatively light. The jobbing trade has been moderately active in some departments, but generally speaking, for white goods, linens, &c., has been witnessed. Buyers are still very careful in their operations, and in most cases purchases are made by retailers in a strictly hand-to-mouth manner.

WOOLEN GOODS.

The market for some descriptions of men's wear woolens is in a much more satisfactory condition, so far as the amount of sales are considered, than during several previous weeks, although the prices realized, even for the most desirable fabrics, are in many cases unremunerative to manufacturers. Cloths of popular makes, fancy cassimeres and satinets of tasteful styles, worsted coatings in favorite diagonal patterns of the best quality have been in better request from agents, and sales of each, in small lots, have been made to a fair aggregate. Blue suiting flannels have also been in good request from the home trade and for export, and the productions of one of the largest mills have been kept busy, while important orders still on hand for future delivrey. The general trade in woolens exhibits but little improvement among package dealers, but there is a decided increase of business among jobbers, whose distributions to the interior have been more liberal, which it is hoped may soon cause an improved demand from agents for the removal of assortments.

RAILROAD PRESIDENTS.

The changes in the classification of Eastern freights that were proposed at the Grand Pacific meeting at Chicago, are now in the hands of a committee of general freight agents for revision. That work is done, the revised schedule will be ratified by the managers of the several roads interested, and will go into effect about the first of May. The changes proposed are unfavorable in favor of the shipper.

The following reductions have been made by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on Eastern freights found for Pittsburgh: Grain and malt, 40 cents, in place of 50; flour, 60 cents, in place of 25.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 87 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices:

U. S. 6s, 1881, coup	122	5-20's 1868-coupons	122
U. S. 5s, 1881, coup	122	10-40's,	117
" 1868, " called		Currency 6's	123½
" 1865	118½	New 5 per cents	118½
" 1865	118½	10-40's—coupons	118¼
6-20's 1867	120½		

RAILWAYS

N. Y. Cen	112¾	Ohio & Miss'ippi	16½
Erie	14½	Union Pacific	63
L. S	87½	Toledo & Wabash	2¼
M. C. R. R	4½	Harlem	138
St. Paul	28½	Adams Express	108½
Do. Pref	64¾	American Express	60
Michigan Southern	94½	U. S. Express	68½
Do. Central	82¾	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	66½
North Western Com	40¾	Quicksilver	14
Do. Pref	82½	Mariposa	6
Rock Island & Ql'y	103¾	Hannibal & St. Jos	16
Cleve. & Pitts	94½	Panama	127
Pacific Mail	19½	Ton Mountain	1
Western Union Tel.	66¾		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (S.)	54¾	Cen. Trans (B.)	47¾
Reading (S.)	49¾	Empire (B.)	17½
U. Cos. of N. J. (S.)	132¾	A. V. R. R. 7-s (S.)	101¾
Oil Creek (S.)	12	P. C. & St. L. 7-s (S.)	85½
Lehigh Valley (B.)	49½	North Pacific 6s—	

NEW YORK, April 21, 1876.

Money 3 on call. The customs receipts were $900,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $50,000. The clearings were $18,000,000. Sterling was quiet at 4 84¾@4 85 for prime mercantile paper. Gold opened and closed at 112¾, with sales in the interim at 112¾. The carrying rates were 1 to 2. Loans were also made flat. Government bonds were firm. Railroad bonds were steady. State securities were dull. Stocks were comparatively dull. The fluctuations were unusually small, 1@1½ per cent., the latter Michigan Central, which advanced 2 per cent. Western Union and St. Paul were lower. During the last hour the market was weak, the leading feature being large sales of Western Union, which fell to 66¾. The transactions were aggregated 160 000 shares, of which 40,000 were Pacific mail, 24,000 Western Union, 6,000 St. Paul, 5,000 Erie, 12,000 Lake Shore, and 11,000 Michigan Central.

Government.—United States coupons of 1881, 122; 5-20's of '65, 118¾; do '65 new, 119¾; do of '67, 120¾; do of '68, 122; new 5s, 118; 10-40s, 117; compons, 118¾; currency 6s, 126½.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6-ses, 104½; Virginia, new, 54; do old, 53; Tennessee, old, 42¾; do new, 40¾.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 66¾; Quicksilver, 60¾; do preferred, 72; Pacific Mail, 19½; Mariposa, 6; do preferred, 7¾; Adams Express, 108½; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 66¾; American Express, 60½; United States Express, 67; New York Central, 112¾; Erie, 15¾; do preferred, 33; Harlem, 137; do preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 94½; Pacific R. R., 27; Union Pacific, 63¾; Lake Shore, 83¾; Illinois Central, 98½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 94¾; Northwestern common, 40¾; do preferred, 80¾; C. C. & I. C., 4; 81½; New Jersey Central, 98½; Rock Island, 103¾; St. Paul, 35¾; do preferred, 64¾; Fowler & Wabash, 108¾; do preferred, 105; Fort Wayne, 101½; Terre Haute, 10; preferred, 115; Chicago & Alton, 99¾; preferred, 104; Ohio & Mississippi, 16¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 118; Lackawanna, 87; Union Pacific Land Company, 17; Missouri Pacific, 14; A. & P. preferred, 3; Indiana Central, 4¾; Burlington & Quincy, 18; Hannibal & St. Jos, 16; Central Pacific, 105¾; Union, 103¾; grants, 98, Sinking Fund, 90¾.

LONDON, April 21.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £90,000. Consols 93 1-16; 5-20s of '65, 105¾; do '67, 106¾; 10-40s, 105¾; new 5s, 105½; New York Central, 92½; Erie, 14¾; preferred, 34.

PARIS, April 21.—Rentes, 66f 72½.

FRANKFORT, April 21.—United States new 5s, 101¾.

Stock of Grain in Liverpool.

Segar & Tannenbaum give the following as the estimated stocks in Liverpool:

	March 3, '76.	Dec. 31, '75.	March 31, '75
Wheat, qrs	1,335,573	793,613	122,780
Flour, sacks	154,628	192 652	140,966
Flour, bbls	57,589	52,085	67,056
Corn, qrs	56,486	22 987	94 495
Barley, qrs	9,346	9 910	14,727

A letter from a prominent grain merchant, accompanying the above statement, refers to the stock of wheat as being the heaviest ever held in Liverpool, which, with also large stocks of flour, give flat markets, with prices tending lower. But the bulk of the stock of wheat is California and Egyptian, and low red wheats. Fine red is very scarce in Liverpool, and American No. 2 spring is in very small compass, and worth (April 6) 9s 9d @ 10s 0d. California wheat was selling at the same price, which sufficiently shows the relative stocks, as California ought to be is dearer than spring. Spring wheat is most wanted by millers, and old American spring or fine new do. will likely be the dearest, as millers must have them for strength. The situation in flour is about the same as in wheat, there being a fair demand for suitable spring extras.—*Chicago Tribune*.

Chicago Seed Market.

All descriptions met with a firm demand when good in quality, and for timothy and clover a firmer feeling was developed. The offerings were meagre of all kinds, but common lots were little called for. The transactions reported ranged at $2,30@2,50 for good to a high grade of prime, and $2,55@2,60 was paid for choice to fancy. Clover sold at $9@9,60 for poor to prime medium. Flax was nominal at $1,20@1,45, according to quality. For prime Hungarian $5c was bid, and about 60c could be obtained for prime millet. There were some lots of both of the last named seeds offered at less than the above figures, but these were not wanted owing to the inferiority of the quality.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, April 21, 1876.

The position of the leading merchandise markets has not varied much for some days, with the exception of Coffee, which has again weakened. Grain and Flour are firmer with an increasing demand, while the hog product continues weak. In country produce there is a continued fair degree of activity, but prices for both Butter and Eggs are weak and drooping.

APPLE BUTTER—6@65c.

APPLES—Are coming in more freely, and while prices are maintained, the market is easier; selling in a jobbing way at $4@5 per bbl, for common to choice.

BEANS—With an increasing demand and very light receipts, the market is firmer, although as yet there has been no improvement in prices; prime navies, $1,12@1,15 in a round lots, and $1,20@1,25 in a small way. We were reported a sale of 100 barrels.

BUTTER—Continues easy, and while the receipts are only fair, the supply is fully up to present wants and prices are weak, but unchanged; 35@36c for prime to choice rolls; choice dairy, 30c.

CHEESE—Now has commenced to come forward; it is quoted at 12@12½c for prime. Old stock unchanged; we continue to quote prime Ohio Factory at 13@14c; do New York, 14@15c.

CRANBERRIES—In light supply, but there is not much inquiry, prices, however, are fully maintained; $7@8 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Demand is better and increasing, but as yet no improvement in prices. Apples quoted at 5@6c for fair to prime; fancy, 10@11c. Peaches, 11@12 for prime halves. Blackberries, 12 @12½. Pitted Cherries, 25@26c.

EGGS—The receipts keep up better than generally expected, hence prices, which it was thought yesterday and the day preceding had touched hard pan, are weak and in buyers favor; quotations may be fairly given at 15@16c, most of the sales to-day were at the inside figure.

FLOUR—There is a very fair trade, and the market is firm, but unchanged. Spring wheat flours at $6,50@7; red winters, $6,5@7,25; fancy white wheat and patent process, $8,75@9,00. Rye Flour, $4,50@5.

GROCERIES—Coffee continues weak; prices, in first hands, have dropped from ¾ to ⅞ a cent per lb. within the past day or two, and the outlook at the present writing, warrants the prediction that there will be a still further decline. Sugars are also reported weak, in consequence of increased arrivals recently from Cuba, although prices of refined goods are still maintained. Trade continues fairly active.

RICE.

Carolina..... 7 @7¾ | Louisiana ..... 6¼@6¾

SYRUPS.

Choice..... 65 @70 | Fair..... 55 @58
Prime..... 60 @63 | Dark..... 45 @50

MOLASSES.

N.O. choice ..... 63 | N.O. strictly prime...60
Fair ..... | Demarara ..... 50@55

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf.....	12¾	Standard B.....	10¾
Crushed.....	12¾	Standard Ex C.....	10
Granulated.....	11	Refined Yellows	9¾
Powdered.....	11¾	No. 9, new crop	9
Standard A..	10¾		

TEAS.

Young Hyson	45 @1 00	Japan	40 @ 55
Gunpowder..	50 @1 00	Oolong	35 @ 80
Imperial....	50 @ 80	Souchong.....	55 @ 75

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio...	23½	Rio, lib pkge	21¾
Prime Rio...	22 @23	R. Rio, loose,	27
Good Rio....	20½ @21½	Roasted Java,	32 to 40
Old Gov. Java	34		

GRAIN—There is a continued steady demand for good sound Wheat, and it is selling readily at full prices; prime to choice Ohio and Indiana red, $1,35 @1,38; do Michigan white, $1,42@1,45. The Oat market continues moderately active, the demand is increasing, but Pittsburg has been no recent change in prices; mixed 38@40; white, 42@43. Corn continues very scarce, and there is considerable inquiry; fairly quotable at 62@65, for good mixed to prime Yellow free in elevator. Sales of Ear Corn reported at $8,50@9,25 for 100 pounds; Shelled, $1,75 and 1000 bbls rye flour on private terms. Total, 1,573 bbls. The market closed firm at the following range of prices: Choice winter extras, $7,30@7,80; common to good do., $5,50@7,10; shipping extras, $4,25@4,80; good do., $4,10@4,20; choice do., $3,90@ 4,00; patent do., $6@7; Minnesota, $5@6,00; spring superfines, $3@3,75; rye flour, $4,25@4,37½.

Change in Freight Rates Over Penna. R. R.—Reduction.

On and after Monday, April 24th, the Penna. R. R., will carry Iron and Iron Pipe, car loads, at the following reduced figures, eastward:

To Baltimore.....	17 cents per 100 lbs
" Philadelphia.....	17 " "
" New York.....	22 " "
" Boston.....	27 " "
" Providence, R. I.....	27 " "

We are informed that this reduction was opposed by the B. & O. R. R.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 21, 1876.

FLOUR—In good demand at full prices

GRAIN—Wheat opened weak and lower; closed firm at outside prices; No. 1 Chicago spring $1,11; No. 2 $1,03¾ spot; $1,04¾ seller May; $1,04¾@1,04¾ seller June; No. 3 $1,03¾@1,04 rejected. Corn quiet but firm; demand at lower rates; No. 2 mixed 47¾@48c bid seller May; 47¾@47¾c seller June. Oats steady and unchanged. Rye steady and unchanged. Barley easier at 64@66c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull, weak and lower; $21,40 @22,50 spot; $21,50 seller June; $22 seller July. Lard quiet and weak; $13,07½ May; $13 32½ seller June; $13,40 seller July. Bulk meats quiet at 8½, 12@12½c.

WHISKY—In good demand at $1,07.

On the Produce Exchange to-day Corn and Oats unchanged. Pork higher; $21,70@21,72½ May. Lard 10c higher.

New York.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Flour quiet; receipts 9,000 barrels; superfine western and State $4,75@5,00; extra western and State $5,05@5,50; choice do $5,55@5,70; white wheat extra $5,75@7,75; extra Ohio $4,90@7,25. St. Louis $4,25@8. Rye flour steady at $4,25@5,25. Corn meal quiet at $2,80@3,30. Wheat in moderate export and home trade inquiry; receipts, 46,000 bushels; sales, 90,000 bushels; No. 2 Chicago $1,15; No 2 Milwaukee $1,20@ 1,26. Rye quiet; western 86@88c; State nominal. Barley steady; No. 2 Bay $1,05@1,07. Hops firm. Corn firm; receipts 81,000 bush; market quiet and steady; sales 66,000 bush; western mixed and State 42½@43c. Hay firm; shipping 75@80c. Hops firm, sugar firm; fair to good refining 7 25-32@7 13-16c; refined 8½c. Coffee quiet. Molasses and Rice firm. Petroleum dull; crude 9½@9¾c; refined 16c; cases 19¾@20c; naphtha 9c. Spirits steady at $1,83@1,84. Turpentine steady at 37c. Eggs firm; western 16@17c. Pork dull; new mess $21,12½@21,25; old nominal; prime $18@20. Lard firm at $13 00@ 13 07½. Butter firm; western 20@24c; State 25@ 30c. Whisky steady at $1,11. Cheese firm at 9@12½c.

Foreign.

LONDON, April 21.—The general backwardness of the season influences the grain market. The supplies of other grain, however, are large, and no firm prospects to interfere much with values. We "observe" a market, being the first after the Easter holidays, unusually animated and previous quotations maintained. Oats advanced 2d per 6 cental. The weekly arrivals of wheat were 70,000 quarters; maize, 156,304 quarters; flour, 20,170 sacks. The average prices of English growths of wheat are 45s 1d; barley, 37s 7d; mixed and oats per quarter.

To-day in Mark Lane there has been a good inquiry for wheat and floating cargoes No. 1 Milwaukee 45s, and California 50s. Barley and Oats are firm, but only in retail request. Indian corn and rather lower. Flour 25@50c per sack. The chances of hostilities in Eastern Europe keep the grain markets in a state of suspense.

LIVERPOOL, April 21.—Cotton quiet at 6⅛@ 6⅝; sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export, and 8,000 American. Wheat: receipts for three days 26,000 quarters, including 20,000 American; California white wheat average 9s 8 3/10; California red 9s 5d; Red Winter 9s 5d; Cheese 62s. Refined petroleum 11½@12d; spirits 8½d.

ANTWERP, April 21.—Petroleum; refined 28½f.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 21.—Sugar: demand good and prices strong; fair to fully fair 7¾@8¾c; strictly prime 8¾@9c; no fine clarified 9@9½c. Molasses: demand good; prime fermenting 43@44c; prime to strictly prime rebolled 46@50c. Flour: some sales in retail lots at unchanged prices. Corn: firm; sales of 2,000 bushels at 60c. Oats quiet at 42@ 43c. Bran in fair demand at 80c. Hay: only a jobbing store of choice at $24@25; prime $18@20. Pork in little demand, sales of heavy mess at $22,25@22,50. Dry salted meats firm; shoulders 8¾@9c; clear rib sides 12½c; clear sides 12c. Bacon: only a jobbing trade; shoulders offered at 9c; clear rib sides 13c; clear sides 13½@14c. Lard: little doing; tierce refined quoted at 13¾@14c; keg 14¾@15c; bucket 15c. Coffee quiet and firm at 20½@21c. Whisky: jobbing sales of Louisiana $1,10@1,11; western $1,12.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—Clover seed dull and weak at 16¾@18c. Timothy and flax seed unchanged. Petroleum nominal; 16c refined; 10½@ 10¾c crude. Bran $15 75@16 25. Flour in better request; extras $4,25@4,75; Wisconsin and Minnesota do $4,75@5,00; Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio do 2 choice, 75; high grades $7,25@8,25. Wheat firm and steady; Pennsylvania red $1,30; amber $1,31; sprouted western $1,05; prime to choice white $1,34. Corn quiet and weak; yellow 67@68c; mixed 67c; white 66c. Oats steady; white 46@ 50c; Whisky $1,12 for western. Butter weak; New York and Bradford county extras 36@ 37c; extra 34@35c; Western extras 32@33c; fine 29@ 30c. Cheese firm; New York 12¾@14c. Eggs nominal; Penna., New dersey and Delaware fresh 17@17½c; western 16@17c. Wool: improved demand and prices more steady and firmer, but not higher; supply light.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 21.—Cotton quiet and easier, but not quotably lower; 12¾c. Flour steady, with a fair demand. Wheat; market dull at $1,18 @1 20. Corn unsettled and lower at 54@56c spot; 53¾c to arrive. Oats quiet but steady at 36@40c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and lower. No 2 spring 90@91. Pork dull at $22@22,10. Lard quiet; steam $13,65; kettle 13¾@14c. Bulk meats: shoulders firm at 8½c; clear rib 12¾c; clear nominally 13½c. Bacon dull and unchanged. Whisky steady and in fair demand at $1,07.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 21.—Flour fairly active, firm and unchanged. Wheat quiet and firm; No. 2 western red $1,09@1,12; Pennsylvania red $1,14 @1,60. Corn firmer; mixed 65½c. Oats quiet; western white 46@48c; mixed 42@44c. Hay scarce, firm and unchanged. Provisions quiet and unchanged. But er dull, heavy and unchanged. Petroleum nominally unchanged. Coffee dull and nearly 1/8c lower. Sugars 13¾@13⅞c; jobbing 14¼@14¾c. Whisky quiet at $1,12

Toledo.

TOLEDO, April 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull, weak and lower; No. 1 white Michigan $1,27½; No. 2 do $1,17; amber Michigan $1,28½; No 2 red $1,17; seller May $1,19½; good demand; high mixed 53¾c; seller May 51¾c; seller June 50c; seller July 51c; low mixed spot and seller April 50c; seller May 51½c; damag'd 48c. Oats dull; No. 2 held at 36½c, 36c offered, white 40½c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 21.—Cotton dull and unchanged. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat; nothing done; $1,44½. Corn quiet at 47½c. Oats unchanged at 34@34½c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Pork dull at $22,50. Lard quiet at 13¾c. Bulk meats nominally lower at 8, 11¾@11¾c. Bacon quiet at 9, 12¾@13¾c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, April 21.—Flour steady. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,14¾; hard $1,25. No. 2 $1,06¾; No. 3 99c. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 51c. Oats quiet; No. 1 34c. Rye scarce; No. 1 72½c. Barley dull; No. 2 spring 90@91c; No. 3 82c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 21.—Cotton dull at 12¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged; Corn steady at 46@48c. Oats dull at 30@ 32c. Rye firm at 75c. Pork $22,50. Bulk meats 8¾, 11¾@12c. Bacon 9, 12¾@13¾c. Lard dull at 14¼@14c. Whisky dull at $1,07.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 21.—Cotton dull at 12¼@ 12¾c; sales of 500 bales; receipts 250 bales; shipments 287 bales. Flour firm and unchanged. Corn: stock light; 55@56c. Oats steady at 48@50c. Pork dull at $14@14,75. Bacon quiet and unchanged.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, April 21. — Petroleum quiet and lower; quote: S. W. 110 test 10¾c; P. W. 150 test, 13¼c for car lots.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Beeves: receipts 1,610 head, making 2,830 for four days, against 4,310 the same time last week; average quality good; light and medium cattle a trifle better; thick and fat steers of 1,200 to 1,450 lbs are lower than since the latter part of the year 1863, when fat steers of 1,250 lbs sold at 10¾c; to-day the extreme range was 8¼@ 8¾c, with most sales 7¾ steers at 8¾@8½c. Sheep: arrivals 2,320 head, making 10,980 for four days, against 11,950 the same time last week; prices off ¾c; market dull at 5¾@5¾c for fair to good shipped; 5@7¾c for common to prime unshorn; a few yearlings at 8c. Lambs: receipts 2,060, making 12,940 for four days, against 13,250 the same time last week; none offered alive.

CHICAGO, April 21.—Cattle: receipts 5,600 head; market dull and weak; very few sales; prices nominally unchanged; market overstocked; shipments 4,400 head. Hogs: receipts 9,000 head; market dull and easy; packing $7,75@7,90; bacon $7,70@7,80; shipping $8@8 35. Sheep: receipts 2,200. Sheep: receipts 800 head; steady and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, April 21.—Hogs quiet; light shipping $7 00@7 30. Yorkers and bacon $7 25@7,50. Cattle firm; good to choice native steers $4 7 @ 5 00; medium to fair $4,12½@4,87½; stockers $2 75@4,25.

CINCINNATI, April 21.—Hogs dull; common to fair packing $5,10@5,75; fair to good heavy $7,50 @8,00.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 21.—Hogs dull at $7,25 @7,50; receipts 950

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, April 21.—There was a steady demand for package lots of staple cottons, and dress goods, but woolens continued quiet. Cotton goods were fairly steady in first hands, and bleached shirtings, best ginghams, Spragues and fancy prints were reduced to 5½c. Off styles standard prints jobbed to-day at 5c. Cotton dress goods were weak.

Cotton

NEW YORK, April 21.—Cotton dull at 12¾@ 13 7-16c; futures closed firm: April 13¼@13 5-16c; May 13 5-16@13 7-16c; June 13 13-32@13 7-16c; July 13 19-32@13¾c; August 13 23-32@13¾c; September 13 21-32c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—1 bdl moulding, J. W. Morrison, 1 hx wood, Pittsburgh; L. & C. 5 tons iron, 5 bx bacon, Caskey, R. & Co; 1 bx boots, A. Shaw; Clark & Co; 2 do y yeast, Kramer & S; 10 bxs mfg tobacco, H. Phillips; L. & C. 5 do do, T. J. Walace; 10 cad do, 10 1-3 butts do, R. & W. Jenkinson; 8 cads do, J. M. Stodin & Co; 10½ butts do, J. Wilson & Son; 11 pkgs do, E. Pierce; 4 bxs tobacco, H. Rogers & Co; 5 M. boreheads; 1 car staves, C. Strott; 35 bxls bacon, M. McMullin; 1 car bacon, E. Owens & Co; 5 bbls flour, 40 sks do, McFarlane & R; 9 bxls eggs, J. H. Lou & Co; 11 cases do, Caywood & L; 1 car flour, J. Henderson & Co; 1 car oil, Clark & Co; 2 do y yeast, Kramer & S; 10 bxs mfg tobacco, H. Nevin & Co; 7 bbls eggs, Wilbert & W; 1 car e corn, D. G. Stewart; 35 bxs chimneys, Jas. Lindsay & Co; 5 bxs bacon, 5 do shoulders, 5 do hams, 2 do beef, 1 do tongues, J. L. Dunseath & Co; 1 car oil, Johnson, E. & Co; 2 cases 1 do, H. Schaub, 10 ¾ bxs 1 do, Knox & Co; 1 case, F. K. Kober; 1 car do and beadings, G. Ebrhardt; 1 car spirits, Mrs. M. V. Ralston; 1 car potatoes, Mc Keesport; 15 sks do, H. W. Aiken; 2 bbls sider, H. McElveen; 1 bble baskets, Birmingham & Co; 1 bble steel, Bisque, G. & W; 5 bxs hdwe, Whitmore, W. L. & Co; 8 bbls eggs, Caskey, R. & Co; 3 bbls tobacco, J. L. Stein; 1 bx drugs, A. Kelly & Co; 6 bxs tin plate, Fahnestock & M; 10 bbls whitey, Adler & R; 1 car staves and headings, G. Steel; 1 car tin plate, Graff & B; 1 car staves, J. Kamish; 2 cars b corn, Watt, L. & Co; 2 bbls molasses, S. Ewart & Co; 12 bbls eggs, Caskey, R. & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—16 bbls potatoes, J. Robinson; 12 pkgs eggs, 6 bbls potatoes, 1 car do, Voigt & Co; 4 do butter, Head, C. & Co; 20 bbls 180 sks flour, 58 sks oats, J. W. Mintick; 8 pkgs eggs, 1 do butter, Hays & Co; 12 pkgs eggs, 1 do do, Hays & B; 6 do do, J. H. Kaufman; 1 car hay, H. Wallace; 3 bbls onion sets, Hill & Co; 1 car hay, Hill & Co; 1 car do, Hill & Co; 10 cars potatoes, Rhoads & Bro; 1 do, Vangorder & S; 1 do, Aiken, W. P; 1 do, Union Depot H; 1 do, Peabody, H & Co; 1 do bay, S. B. Floyd & Co; 1 do potatoes, Wilbert & W; 10 cases tobacco, J. Wilson & Son; 9 bxs butter, 10 do cheese, N. J. Bradley & Co; 2 cars oats, Houck, McC & Co; 33 bbls potatoes, E. Fox & Co; 4 pkgs butter, 1 do eggs, 1 do sausage, H. J. McCracken & Bro; 24 do do, Lumbie & Bro; 27 bbls potatoes, McClure & Co; 50 bgs barley, W. J. Moore; 3 bbls dry beef, J. M. McCreery; 20 bgs t seed, J Hinkle; 25 cases lard, M. Myers & Co; 2 cars flour, W. L. & Co; 4 do, Jenkins & Bro; 5 do, T. C. Jenkins; 1 car pig lead, Fahnestock W. L. Co; 4 cars meal, R. Howard; 1 car pig lead, J. P. Weis & Co; 1 car spirits, Moorhead & Co; 25 bbls spirits, T. R. Wharton; 10 bbls flour, J. A. Rushaw; 1 car middlings, L. G. Graff & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—1 car lime, Holmes & Co; 1 do cars, Hack & S; 1 do e pipe, Tate, M. & T; 8 bbls hubs, 28 do spokes, Billeter & D; 8 pkgs fish, G. F. Comley; 2 bbls paint, W. H. Brill; 36 bbls oil, H. C. Yeager; 1 bbl sugar, A. Carl; 20 pkgs tin flag stones, A. Riggs; 84 c tops, H. Bue caps, Akron Pipe Co; 1 do stone, R. Hay; 1 car flour, J. Dilworth & Co; 1 do hay, R. Knox & Son; 2 do stone, J. M. Campbell; 1 do lumber, Hamilton, L. A. & Co; 1 do oats, Adams & S; 5 bbls eggs, J. Dean; 2 bbls do, Thompson; 3 pkgs eggs, 1 do butter, S. P. Arnstrong; 2 do 3 do eggs, J. Behm; 7 doz brooms, Patterson, Hart & Co; 1 car hay, Hamilton, Strauss & S; 100 bxs pitch, W. Rook; 21 sks potatoes, H. Heinsinger; 3 bbls eggs, A. Spott; 2 do, 1 box butter, H. Lentz; 2 do, 1 do eggs, F. Tilbert; 5 do, 5 tubs butter, Mrs. Gilbert; 1 do, 4 bbls eggs, H. Cashman; 1 do, 1 do butter, G. F. Comley; 1 do, 3 bbls eggs, C. Gerber; 2 do, 1 do butter, J. Hack; 18 sks potatoes, J. A. Black; 1 car p lead, C. F. Wells & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.—122 sks oats, J. Ross; 70 bags e corn, McHane & A; 18 bbls eggs, Head, C. & Co; 4 do do, Fox & Co; 1 do, J. A. Graff & Son; 4 do crackers, J. A. Reasbeck; 175 pkgs fish, Gelbach & Co; 1 do do, T. C. Jenkins; 100 bbls lime, W. G. Henderson; 238 c stones, Lindsay, S. & Co; 1 car lumber, J. C. Bidwell; 8 do hay, Hamilton, McC & A; 1 do, McClure & Co; 2 bdls paper, P. Duff & Son; 8 bxs soaps, Fairbanks, M. & Co; 2 cases paint, A. Falkinger; 4 bdls spring, Hartley Bros; 1 do furniture, F. G. Wiser, do, E. Edmundson & Son; 4 bf bbls butter, Mc Kean & Co; 1 car oats, Laing & McK; 1 do do, Elwood & Mc; 1 do potatoes, Voigt & Co; 1st furniture, H. Berger; 72 chairs, R. Williams; 1 car hay, Hamilton, McC & A; 1 do do, J. W. Meeks; 1 do e corn, W. G. Miller; 4 tubs butter, H. Rea; 1st bones, W. Hoveter; 4 bdls rakes, Hartzman, W. & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—1 car cattle, Mc Cully, Sons & Co; Myers, Armstrong, D & Co; 4 do, A. V. R. R. Co; 12 do, Adams C. Co; 1 car lumber, S. B. & G. Hays; 1 do, R. A. Hadden; 1 do, Hamilton, McC & A; 1 do, Adams & Co; 1 do do, W. J. Baughman; 1 do f brick, Harbison & W; 1 do clay, Nic F. & Co; 2 do clay, F. Herbert; 1 do, Leggett & Co; 1 do, McKee & W; 2 do bonanza, Con Gas Co; 1 do, Hamilton, McC & A; 1 do, Henry W & Co; 2 do pkgs, H. F. Bruggerman; 2 do, 1 box butter, Kahn Bros; 1 do, 2 bbls eggs, F. Freedman; do, T. Crooks & Co; 1 do, Hamilton, McC & A; 1 do, Whitmore, W. L. & Co; 8 bbls eggs, Caskey, R. & Co; 3 bbls tobacco, J. L. Stein; 1 bx drugs, A. Kelly & Co; 6 bxs tin plate, Fahnestock & M; 10 bbls whitey, Adler & R; 1 car staves and headings, G. Steel; 1 car tin plate, Graff & B; 1 car staves, J. Kamish; 2 cars b corn, Watt, L. & Co; 2 bbls molasses, S. Ewart & Co; 12 bbls eggs, Caskey, R. & Co.

Receipts of Blooms, &c., Pig Metal and Scrap Iron.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

W. J. Hammond & Co	1 R. Wheeler
Nimick & Co	3 J. G. Givens & I
Total	7

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Carnegie Bros	1 Byers McC & Co
Jones & Co	1 E. T. S. Wks
Total	7

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.

Graff, B. & Co	4 Lewis G & P
Graff B. & Co	2 Dilworth F & Co
Lewis D. & Co	3 Spang C. & Co
Total	7

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

S. B. & G. Co's	1 Hussey W & Co's
Graff B. & Co	3 Spang C. & Co
Total	7

INSURANCE.

ÆTNA INSURANCE CO.

INCORPORATED 1819.

Charter Perpetual. Capital, $3,000,000. Assets, Jan. 1, 1876, over $6,500,000. Losses Paid in 55 years, $14,500,000.

JANUARY 1, 1876.
ASSETS.
(At Market Value.)

Cash on hand and in bank	$ 588,559 74
Cash in hands of agents and in transit	436,501 63
Real Estate	365,000 00
Mortgage bonds	1,418,060 00
Bank and Trust Company stocks	1,330,150 00
Railroad Stocks	579,686 00
Loans on bond and mortgage	81,500 00
Loans on collaterals	13,727 00
United States, State and city stock and other securities	1,969,465 61
Total	$6,792,649 98

LIABILITIES.

Claims not due and unadjusted	$ 246,385 50

S. S. CARRIER, AGENT,

59 Fourth Avenue.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO

OF PITTSBURGH.

INCORPORATED MARCH, 1849.

Capital, - - - $225,000.

Fire and Marine Insurance

Losses Promptly adjusted and Paid

Office Fifth

HOME NEWS.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The number of this popular family journal for to-day is now on sale at our counters, put up in wrappers for mailing at five cents per copy. It is filled with choice reading from the first page to the last, and is just such a paper as will be eagerly perused by all into whose hands it may happen to fall. The edition, though over seventeen thousand copies, is rapidly diminishing before the demands of subscribers and dealers, so that those who would procure copies should avail themselves of this timely hint.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are stationary followed by falling barometer, southerly winds, and partly cloudy weather.

Our readers in the Second and Fifth wards, Allegheny, who failed to receive their paper yesterday, will please bear with Mr. Linehan, the carrier, who has been quite sick for a few days. He hopes to be on his route this morning, and will serve the paper as usual.

PARDONED.

W. H. Cluley Receives a Pardon, but is Re-arrested.

Yesterday afternoon Wm. H. Cluley, who was sentenced to the Penitentiary over two years ago on several charges of forgery, received a pardon yesterday from Governor Hartranft, and was set free. His career as a free man was very brief, as a process had been issued by order of the Criminal Court, at the instigation of E. Patrick, for his arrest upon a similar charge to those for which he was sentenced. This charge was made at the time the others were, but for some reason he did not plead guilty to it as to the others. He was taken in charge by Deputy Sheriff Boyce until bail was obtained. His arrest not taking place until after Court had adjourned, nothing further was done in his case.

AN INSULT AND FIGHT.

Early Morning Grimmage on Fifth Avenue—Well Known Parties Concerned.

A fight and shooting affray that fortunately was attended with no serious results occurred about a quarter past two o'clock this morning at the Continental saloon on Fifth avenue. The parties implicated were Wm. Rafferty, Robert McCutcheon and Thos. Reese. Some remarks dropped by Rafferty were displeasing to McCutcheon and the latter knocked him down with a beer glass and then jumped upon him with the feet. Reese interfered to separate the parties, when Rafferty drew his revolver and fired three shots at either McCutcheon or Reese, we could not learn which, but none of them took effect. The police heard of the row, and were soon on hand. Officer Imel promptly arrested McCutcheon, and officers Young, McCluney, and Farnan took the others into custody. They were conveyed to the Central Police Station, where the Captain released them on bail. Rafferty was pretty severely abused about the face, but his injuries are not at all serious in their nature. One of the shots is said to have slightly wounded Reese on one of his fingers. It is a matter of wonder that the indiscriminate firing did not fatally injure some one.

BEACON LIGHTS.

Illumination for New Localities.

The Gas Committee yesterday afternoon ordered the erection of gas lamps at the following locations: One at the corner of Townsend and Wilson streets; one at corner of Reed and Overhill streets; two on Center street, East End; two on Taylor street; two on the railroad bridge over Shady Lane, and three on Fortieth street. Petitions for four lamps on Rebecca street, between Penn and Friendship avenues, three at the Second avenue Park, three on Second avenue and a number on Brownsville avenue, were referred to a sub-committee to examine regarding the necessity for them. Mr. Weldon, from the sub-committee in charge of the matter, reported adversely to the action of the general committee at its last meeting, allowing five lamps on Stanton avenue, when two are sufficient. He also reported against the removal of one lamp from Hiland avenue. The report was received and its recommendation adopted. The following pay rolls for the quarter ending March 31st, were approved:

South Side Gas Company	$ 3,068 01
East End "	5,500 14
West Pittsburgh "	2,343 70
Total	$10,911 85

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Sundry Items of Business Yesterday.

A special meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon. The members present were Messrs. Slagle, Asdale, McCann, McCord, Brush and Graham. A request from the Pittsburgh Odorless Excavating Company, through Capt. G. L. Braun, for permission to clean cesspools in the daytime, was referred to the Sanitary Committee, and on motion of Dr. McCann the rule limiting the business of cleaning pool cleaning shall be done was suspended for one week. This action was taken in order that the Odorless Company may excavate in daylight, as they claim they can do the work without offensive smells being noticed. The suspension of the rule does not relieve from prosecution any one who cannot conduct the business without giving offence. A number of bills were ordered to be paid. They showed that the expenses of the Pest House for March were $93.60. Dr. Asdale, from the Sanitary Committee, recommended the construction of an eighteen or twenty inch pipe sewer on Station street, to relieve the property there of the water that collects upon the surface and in the cellars of dwellings, causing numerous cases of typhoid fever. Inspector Lawson also reported the sanitary condition of that locality to be very bad, but he said the property holders were strongly opposed to having the expense of a sewer put upon them. The matter was referred to Councils, with a recommendation that the sewer be built. The Health Officer was directed to advertise for bids for doing all the hauling of patients, water, &c., to and for the Pest House.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The largest audience of the week witnessed "Julius Cæsar" last night, and of course was gratified. The play was never produced here before with so large a body of auxiliaires and so much pomp and pageantry. The matinee this afternoon and the performance to-night close the engagement.

On Monday evening E. A. Sothern plays *Lord Dundreary* in "Our American Cousin." It will be his first appearance in Pittsburgh for three or four years.

Academy of Music.

After to-day Daly's company depart not to return again until next season, when it will be sure of a hearty welcome. One of its most efficient members Miss is Fannie Francis, who enacts the *role of Mary Standish*. While in an excellent support in this part, and in the capable hands of Miss Francis, all its points are well developed. She makes *Mary Standish* a tender-hearted, true and affectionate woman, and thereby presents just such an impersonation as the author intended. A better comedian than Fawcett could not have been cast for *Sammy Dimple*. He resorts to no "gags," and don't appeal to the gallery. He relies upon his ability, and it never fails him. Mr. Devere's *Ragmoney Jim* is an excellent sketch, and Mr. Moore's *Dr. Gossit* is uniformly good. Miss Nellie Mortimer is not only a motherly and kind-hearted, but a very handsome *Aunt Dorothy*.

Library Hall.

The play of "Old Fort Duquesne" is evidently destined to depend for success more upon its sensational features than any high literary merit it possesses. It was produced before a big audience last night. Of all the performances of Mrs. Dr. Sadlier that we have seen none equalled her rendition of the part of *Lucy Percy*. The best enacted of all the *roles* was Mr. E. R. Kirker's *Pontiac*. Had Mr. Jas. Weir been cast for a part demanding strong, forcible and impassioned acting he would have created a better impression than he did. *Lord Talbot* is a rather weak *role*, and Mr. Wier was not altogether at home in it. Mr. Rourke's *Paddy Frazier* was very creditable but too boisterous. A little more will bring out it. The closing act of the play lacks an effective situation. The performance will be repeated this afternoon and evening and every night next week.

Trimble's Varieties.

The change made in the programme on Thursday night at this theater introduced a number of fresh novelties. The artistes are all popular and stand high in their profession. Among the best is Lulu Delmay, always a favorite in Pittsburgh.

Old Folk's Concert.

An old Folk's Concert, with a chorus of seventy, will be given at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening under the direction of Prof. Walter B. Slack. Tickets are for sale at Kleber's, on Wood street.

The Foster Serenaders.

The sale of seats for the entertainment to be given at Library Hall week after next by the Stephen C. Foster Serenaders commences on Tuesday at Knake's music store, on Sixth street.

Buy the Black Hills out and out, a new cake sold by all grocers, contains as much gold as can be found in many of the western hills. Buy it and stay at home.

A Gay Season.

The coming summer is expected to be one of gayety in the matter of dress, and A. W. Erwin, Nos. 172 and 174 Federal street, has anticipated the wants of the ladies by stocking his rooms with an unusually fine selection of Dress Goods, comprising the new shades of Silks, handsome styles in Prints, the finest qualities of Cashmeres, with a rare assortment of Stripes and Checks in Silks, all of which are offered at prices most reasonable.

Come One, Come All.

To No. 70 Smithfield street, and inspect the fine line of suitings and fashionable assortment of furnishing goods now in stock by Messrs. Bleakley & Kunz, Merchant Tailors, who have reduced their prices to "hard-pan."

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Brief Notes of Matters Personal and Other wise.

A YOUNG mens' meeting will be held this evening at 7:45 o'clock at the Y. M. C. A. rooms.

THERE are now 73,000 churches in the United States, about one to every 500 inhabitants.

REV. THOMAS X. ORR has declined the call to the Second Presbyterian church of Allegheny.

REV. A. G. MCCOY will preach to-morrow at 10½ o'clock in the Second U. P. church Sixth avenue.

THE students of the Washington and Jefferson College excurt to the Centennial in the latter part of June.

THE regular meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held Sabbath afternoon at three o'clock in the Alliance rooms.

REV. W. H. THOMAS will preach at Grace Presbyterian church, Arthur street, to-morrow morning on "God's Protection for his People."

THE Rev. E. B. Snyder will preach in the North avenue M. E. church, Allegheny, to-morrow evening on "The Power of the Tongue."

REV. MISS A. J. CHAPIN'S subjects for to-morrow are: Morning—"Walking in the Light;" evening—"The Mote in thy Brother's Eye."

B. H. YERKES, of Crozier Theological Seminary, will preach in the Thirty-seventh Street Baptist Church to-morrow morning and evening.

REV. GEO. ORMOND, D. D., of the Eleventh U. P. Church, will preach to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock. Subject: "Christian Warfare."

J. D. CARLISLE, ESQ., will lead the noon meeting to-day at the Y. M. C. A. rooms, No. 33 Fifth avenue—Subject: "The Early Christian Church."

A GOSPEL meeting of the W. T. C. A. will be held at the Alliance rooms to-morrow evening at the usual hour. The meeting will be conducted by Miss Haller.

FATHER GRACE was presented, on Wednesday evening, by his Cathedral choristers, with a set of silver service. He will grace the Allegheny diocese hereafter.

COMMUNION services will be held in the Fifth U. P. Church to-morrow week, when the pastor, Rev. J. W. Witherspoon, expects to be assisted by Rev. Dr. Dick, of Kittanning, Pa.

THE Rev. G. H. Humphrey, of the South Side, will preach to-morrow morning on "The Conversion of Children," and in the evening on "Blue-devils in Bottles—Bock Beer and Snake Whisky."

THE Centennial tea party, conducted at the Main street M. E. Church, Thirty-sixth ward, last evening proved to be so great a success that the managers have concluded to continue it on this evening.

THE Rev Nevin Woodside, of Brooklyn, will deliver a lecture at the First R. P. church, corner of Sandusky and South Diamond streets next Tuesday evening, April 25th, on the "Characteristics of the Scotch-Irish Peasantry."

THE Central Committee of the Pittsburgh Cold Water Army will meet on Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock in the Alliance rooms, corner of Sandusky and Sixth street. All Sabbath schools are requested to send three delegates.

THERE are nearly one hundred women preaching in the United States, and some of them are said to be quite edifying and useful. The number may surprise us, perhaps, as we only hear of two or three, Miss Smiley being the foremost one.

COMMUNION services will be held to-morrow in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, corner of Sandusky and North Diamond streets, Allegheny. There will be preaching in the evening at 7:30 o'cock by Prof. J. R. W. Sloane, pastor-elect of the congregation.

THE first anniversary of the National Christian Temperance Alliance will be held in Pittsburgh on the 10th and 11th of May, in the First Baptist Church, on the corner of Fourth avenue and Ross street, the exercises to begin at half-past seven o'clock.

THE Rev. Dr. J. M. Thoburn, missionary to India, has arrived home on a visit to his friends in this section and Eastern Ohio. He has been absent from America for the past ten years. He is a delegate to the M. E. General conference, which meets in Baltimore in May.

ECONOMY has taken the direction of cutting down the expenses of church music. This is not to be understood as the result of a revival or as a reform that has started from the hearts of worshippers, but as the effect of business depression and consequent scarcity of money.

THE following are fraternal messengers from the General Conference of the Methodist (non-Episcopal) Church to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which meets May 1st: John Scott, W. H. Jordan, J. Gow, F. H. Pierpont, F. H. Collier, P. F. Kemsburg.

THE Methodist Church at Cherry Tree, S. F. Crowther pastor, will erect a house of worship this season. Some of the materials are on the ground, and the mechanics will begin operations in a few days. It will be a good accession to the town. The church membership has been more than doubled during the winter.

THE meeting of the Ladies' Missionary Society of the Eleventh U. P. church, South Side, a handsome donation of two hundred dollars was made to the Foreign, Home and Church Extension Boards of the church, and a further sum of fifty dollars to the congregation, that they might clear off a debt of stipends that was past due.

THE Young Mens' Bible Society of Allegheny county, will hold its Fifty-eighth anniversary on Monday evening next at 7½ o'clock, in the English Lutheran church, Seventh avenue. The Rev S. R. Frazier and Rev. Dr. De Witte will deliver the addresses, and a report of the year's operations will be submitted by the officers.

BISHOP TUIGG is opposed to all secret societies ramifying beyond his diocese. His course in disapproving and opposing them is stirring up activities among those who are members of such organizations. It is said that he has ordered Father Treacy, who was recently elected Chaplain of the Emerald Beneficial Association, to resign.

THE eighteenth meeting of the Baptist Social Union for Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity will be held on Tuesday evening, April 25th, in the Nixon Street Baptist Church, (Rev. J. S. Hutson pastor), Allegheny City. The church is reached by the Western avenue cars, through line. The programme consists of singing, short addresses and social intercourse.

THE *Presbyterian Banner* says: The reports that reach us from all parts of the country lead to the belief that the revivals of the last winter have been more widespread than any which have at any previous time occurred in this country. So that it now seems probable that the Minutes of the approaching General Assembly will contain the largest accession to our membership that has ever been received in a single year.

REV. Dr. W. PEARSON, D. D., who has so far recovered his health as to be able to preach, will be in his pulpit (the Fourth Avenue Baptist Church) at the usual hour. Subject of discourse in the morning: "Recognition of Friends Beyond the Grave," in memoriam of the late pastor, Rev. J. S. Dickerson, D. D., and in the evening, "The New Jerusalem in the Air; Its Nature and Glory," followed by Christian baptism.

SANKEY'S voice had almost given out in the last days of the revival. It had grown very husky, had lost quality and volume, and frequently refused to obey his will. It has been painful at times to witness his straining; and on Tuesday night, when he tried to fill the vast building with the solo sound of that emotional hymn, "Almost Persuaded," it seemed as though he would break down long before he reached the last line which thrilled the seven thousand silent listeners. He is entitled to a long rest, by which his voice can regain its native qualities and power. He has given pleasure to many millions of people during the past five years.

THE spirit of the spring season ought to reach and pervade our religion and worship. When we go to church these beautiful Sabbath mornings, in many places it is along streets that are fragrant with buds and blossoms, or through lanes that pass through green fields full of renewed life and beauty. With bird songs and the buoyant joyfulness of nature reaching us on every side, we may feel happy and full of enthusiasm, and in the churches into which glad sunlight is streaming, worship with exuberant devotion Him who has made all things beautiful in their season. Children cannot help being happy under the vernal inspiration, youth catches the infection of joy, and even old age gives up somewhat of the sobriety which encompassed it during the stormy winter. Why, then, shall not all the services of the house of God partake of this hearty reawakening and thus be in full sympathy with the world and its natural influence?—*United Presbyterian.*

THE ancient Saxons had a goddess called Easter, to whom sacrifices were offered in the spring time, and as that was the Passover season in the early church, the name Easter was adopted to represent the Christian festival of the resurrection. It was thus the word also received a place in our translation of the Scriptures, and though at the last revision of the work Passover was substituted for it in most places, it was permitted to remain in one. Hence we read in Acts, "intending after Easter to bring him out to the people." In early times the festival was observed with a seriousness and show of devotion that extended to the most rigorous observances and to the most enthusiastic expressions of joy, and no day of the calendar was perhaps so well calculated as this one in the character of its worship. It is not regarded at the present day as of much more than ritualistic importance, and is thus employed as a showy benediction to the concluding services of Lent.

Operation for Cataract on Wm. F. Gurley, Aged 75 Years.

Yesterday Dr. Sadler, No. 256 Penn avenue, made a successful operation of extraction of hard cataract from the right eye of Mr. Guffey, near Apollo, Armstrong county, Pa. Although Mr. G. is very aged and quite feeble, he took no anesthetic, and bore it without the least indication of pain. He is now feeling perfectly comfortable. Dr. R. P. Hunter, of Leechburg, Pa., and Dr. W. G. Hunter, of Allegheny, assisted. His son-in-law, Mr. Wm. F. Frick, from the Soda Works, was also present, and was highly gratified with the good result so far.

Buy Your Seeds

Of Slemmons & Grimes, Knox fruit farm and nurseries, 131 Fifth avenue and Diamond Market.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····Oh! for dashing rain.

····Councils meet on Monday.

····Yesterday was a hard day on the eyes.

····The dust, the dust, was the prevailing subject yesterday.

····The Committee on Appeals failed to get a quorum last night.

····The Allegheny and Washington clubs play at Union Park to-day.

····Lay aside the pocket-books and bring out the old fashioned purses.

····Four prisoners from Crawford county were lodged in the Penitentiary yesterday.

····There was no abatement yesterday in the demand for silver at the Custom House.

····It is said that the retirement of the fractional "rags" is in the interest of manufacturers of money purses.

····The three wild geese have either wandered away from the Allegheny Park or some person has stolen them.

····A game has been arranged between the Braddocks and Alleghenies for next Saturday afternoon at Union Park.

····Epping & Carpenter's pump works, at Penn and Thirty-second streets, were robbed on Thursday night of a lot of brass castings.

····One of the men injured by the coal mine explosion at Walker's mill a few days since died yesterday. The other two are doing well.

····David Sarber, of this city, fell from the towboat Sam. Brown, at Louisville, on Thursday night, and was drowned. He was a son of constable John Sarber.

····The third report of the assessment of benefits and damages arising from the Thirty-third street sewer will be presented in Court to-day by the Board of Viewers.

····A burning chimney on Lacock street was the cause of the alarm of fire from box 47, in Allegheny, shortly after four o'clock yesterday afternoon. No damage was done.

····The members of the Board of Viewers were on Second Virginia alley on Thursday yesterday to ascertain whether the cost of its improvement would be local or general.

····A bill in equity was filed in Common Pleas No. 1, by Charles W. Rado vs. Chas. Rein. Rein asks the Court to restrain the defendant until the partnership is settled up.

····Mr. Fred. Altavater denies that it was one of his teams that ran over and killed the little boy McCrea on North avenue, Allegheny, a few days ago, as stated.

····A plan of the Allegheny Poor Farm has been made by a civil engineer who is an inmate of the City Home. Secretary McGonnigle has had it framed and hung up in his office.

····Could not the Custom House officials deposit, say one thousand dollars of silver, in each of our banks and in that way accommodate those wanting to exchange their scrip for silver?

····It is now said that the unknown man who was killed on the P. F. W. & C. R. R., on Wednesday, intended that he should be killed, and therefore refused to get off the track to save himself.

····The annual prize of $125 for the best maintained section of the Pennsylvania railroad was awarded a few days since to Fred. Ehrenfield, of Gallitzen, Supervisor of the mountain division.

····The Good Will Engine Company, of Allegheny, were called out yesterday to extinguish a fire that was discovered in a board pile at the head of Juniata street. But little damage was done.

····Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, of Allegheny, intends entering suit to recover $5,000 damages from the city for injuries sustained by falling into an uncovered cellar hole on Washington street.

····Nancy Lawrence, aged about seven years, was burned to death by her clothing taking fire from the grate in the sitting room of her father's residence at Johnson Station, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad yesterday.

····Samuel Matherson was charged before Commissioner McCandless with tampering with the mails at Sugar Grove Postoffice, Warren county. The old gentleman says it is a mistake, but gave $500 bail for court.

····A special meeting of Allegheny Councils will be held on next Thursday evening to act on the business prepared by the Street Committee Thursday evening, and also to take some action in regard to the new engine house for the First ward.

·····One of the stolen silver watches in the possession of Chief Hartzell has been identified by Wm. Louden, of Allegheny. It was taken from his son about two weeks ago. The other was recognized by and restored to Jacob Connor, of the East End.

····A dwelling belonging to John McTierney, near head of Locust Mine Run, and in the Twenty-second ward, was destroyed by fire about four o'clock yesterday morning. The loss is between $2,000 and $3,000. The building, it is thought, was fired by tramps.

····A special accommodation train has been placed on the Connellsville Railroad by Superintendent Hyndman. It leaves Connellsville at 4:45 A. M., bringing 145 passengers that leave Uniontown at 9:24 A. M., and also connects at Bradford for all stations on the Mt. Pleasant branch.

····Coroner McCallin held an inquest on the body of an infant at Mansfield, yesterday. It was alleged that its death was caused by carelessness of the physician, but there was no evidence whatever to sustain the suspicions. A verdict of death from natural causes was rendered.

····Jacob Rose, proprietor of a sawmill at Scalp Level, Somerset county, this State, was killed on Wednesday by John Sease. The latter attempted to strike a son of Rose with a lath when the deceased interfered and received the blow on his skull, which fractured it. He died in a few hours.

····A copy of the *Independent Sentinel*, a new East End journalistic venture by H. L. King & Co., publishers and proprietors, and H. D. McGaw, editor, has been laid on our table. Its motto is independence in all things and neutrality in nothing. It is a pattern of typographical neatness, and is filled with interesting matter.

····The action of the Market Committee in adopting the Asphalt pavement instead of Belgian block, or some other stone pavement, at a much higher price than a better pavement could be had, smacks of a job. Does any sane man think the Asphalt pavement will stand the continuous washing given the pavement around the Market House? About two years will do it.

PERSONAL.

***George Howe was elected on Thursday by the Board of Managers to the position of Assistant Superintendent of the Reform School.

***Dr. Thomas, a member of the Board of Health, was married on Thursday evening to Miss Keller, of Shady Side.

Another Great Special Sale by the Boston One-Price Clothing House,

commencing Friday, April 21. In consequence of the overwhelming success of our great sale of $5.00 Pants, and to continue the great rush, the Boston house has concluded to make a second special sale, consisting of

ABOUT 7,000 SPRING SUITS,

a portion of which were carried over from last year, and which they now propose to put on to the counters of their

TWENTY BRANCH STORES,

and close out at prices below the cost of manufacture. These suits were all made at our wholesale house, in Summer street, Boston, and no more thoroughly well-made garments are offered for sale in this country.

THE DIFFERENT LINES

embrace many different styles and patterns, and are cut in both sack and frock. We do not advertise shoddy goods, but give our customers the products of the

BEST WOOLEN MANUFACTORIES

in the country.

We shall offer suits that last year were jobbed for $10, $12, $15, $18 and $22 for $8, $10, $12, $15, $17 and $18.

It is impossible to give

A LIST OF THE DIFFERENT LOTS,

and we will only call attention to the Canada homespun suits at $15.00; blue flannel suits for $17.00, which were sold last year for $22.00.

Remember, the sale commences to-day, and continues until all the lots are disposed of.

Boston One-Price Clothing House, 95 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

SPRING STYLE IN HATS.

McCORD & CO.

Are Receiving Daily All the Latest

Styles in Hats for Spring wear. No house in the city keeps so great a variety in qualities and prices. Please call and examine. 131 Wood street.

DENTISTRY.

The Natural Teeth.

It is acknowledged on all hands that the primary duty of a dentist is the care of the gums and the preservation of the natural teeth, but the unprofitableness of this course induces many to place too low a value on the natural teeth. We are glad, however, to commend to the attention of our readers the card of Dr. F. Reinhardt, published elsewhere, whose experience in dentistry extends through many years of successful practice, and whose scientific skill and ability place him in the front rank of his profession. Dr. Reinhardt believes and practices the belief that the artificial substitute is never so good as the natural, and therefore makes a specialty of curing diseases of the gums and preserving from decay the work of the Great Dentist of nature.

HOMŒOPATHIC.

Medicines and Publications.

The only place to get reliable and pure Homœopathic Preparations is at George W Backofen's, No. 161 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

Silver at Par.

Do not discount your silver, but take it to Bleakley & Kunz, Merchant Tailors, No. 70 Smithfield street, where you can have a fine suit of clothes to measure, and dispose of your silver at par.

Finest

Hanging baskets at 131 Fifth avenue and Diamond Market. Knox fruit farm and nurseries.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

(*Before Judge McCandless.*)

Thos. N. Miller, bankrupt, city; order made for a hearing on the motion for an injunction on the 28th inst. Meantime restraining the Hecla Iron and Mining Company.

Andrew D. Miller, bankrupt, this city. Rule granted on the same to show cause why, on failure to comply with the terms of composition, W. G. Johnson, petitioner, an attachment should not issue. Returnable on the 27th inst.

Esdras Howell, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Assignee's report confirmed.

Samuel Milliken, bankrupt, Hollidaysburg. The same discharged from bankruptcy.

Wm. M. Coombs, bankrupt, Titusville. Petition for discharge presented and the usual order made.

John Horn, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Assignee's report presented and confirmed *nisi*.

Common Pleas No. 1.

(*Before Judges Sterrett and Stowe.*)

Lowry Jack vs. O. H. P. Williams. Verdict for plaintiff for $707.95.

M. L. Malone vs. John C. Bindley, administrator of Wm. Clinton. Verdict for plaintiff for $6,247.21.

A. J. Lee vs. Wm. Smith. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,247.08—question of law reserved.

John Graitze vs. K. Bracken. Verdict for plaintiff for $286.80.

Herman Guardian et al. vs. the Lycoming Insurance company. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,500.

Same vs. same. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,060.

Common Pleas No. 2.

(*Before Judge White.*)

John D. Strouse, D. W. Riggs, Samuel Jarvis and Washington Jarvis, plaintiffs, vs. George Hoffman, defendant, and Alex. Mehaffey vs. George Hoffman, Sr., previously reported.

John Britton and wife vs. T. Bese. Robert Flinn and Thomas Mehan. Jury sworn and the case postponed until Monday.

Wm. Boyd vs. James Lefforts and J. E. Karns. Rule on plaintiff to show cause why the judgment in the case should not be stricken off or opened, and defendant let into a defense; in the meantime execution stayed, returnable April 29th, at ten o'clock.

Criminal Court.

(*Before Judge Kirkpatrick.*)

A nolle pros. was allowed on the payment of costs in the case of Martin Joyce, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of John McGrath. Also on a charge of surety of the peace.

Ferdinand Beninge was acquitted of a charge of larceny by bailee, preferred by Christian Woernly.

In the cases of Wm. E. Lee and James Lee, who are charged with felonious assault and battery on Lieutenant Johnson, in defendants' saloon in Philo Hall, the former was found guilty of a misdemeanor and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. James Lee was found guilty of assault and battery. New trial ordered.

John R. Black is on trial on a charge of larceny as bailee, preferred by Jacob Speck. Found guilty and sentenced to pay $10 and costs.

Orphans' Court.

(*Before Judge Hawkins.*)

Margaret Blanche Willard, Mrs. M. Varner guardian, filed her additional bond in $5,000, which was approved.

On motion of A. F. Slagle, Esq., James J. Kay, Esq., was admitted to practice in this court.

Nannie M. Douglass, minor. Bond of guardian filed and approved.

James Dawson, deceased. Widow's appraisement presented and approved *nisi*.

William J. McEwen, deceased. Widow's appraisement presented and approved *nisi*.

····Samuel Matherson was charged before Commissioner McCandless with tampering with the mails at Sugar Grove Postoffice, Warren county. The old gentleman says it is a mistake, but gave $500 bail for court.

Estates of William L. Denison, Patrick Shields and Oliver F. Burns. Decree of distribution made.

Action was taken on cases on the audit list as follows:

In re. minor children of John Gleiss, deceased. Continued at the suggestion of attorney for accountant.

Estate of Isaac Stewart, deceased. Called, passed, and fixed for the 27th inst.

Estate of Thomas McCartan, deceased. Called and passed.

Estate of Hadassah R. Hamilton, dec'd. Called and continued at suggestion of Attorney for accountant.

Estate of Alexander Beggs, dec'd. Heard and held under consideration.

Estate of minor children of George Wegand, dec'd. Called and passed.

Estate of Robert Hardy, dec'd. Heard and held under consideration.

Estate of Margaret H. Anderson, dec'd. Called and fixed for May 10.

Estate of Thomas Hartford, dec'd. Called and passed.

Estate of Sarah Cassilly, dec'd. Heard and held under consideration.

AUDIT LIST FOR MONDAY.

Estates of Gideon Black, Caleb Russell, Jacob Seiffert, Thos. W. Briggs, John Coulter (two accounts), miners of Jas. Bough, deceased; Andrew McClurg, Jacob Frost, Michael Snee, John McVicker.

Xantippe.

It seems that the rich memory of this woman, like that of her reputed husband, is likely to be kept alive to the end of time. She is said to have possessed a very irritable temper, and her name became a synonym of "virago" or "scold." It is more than possible, however, that the judgment passed upon her by mankind has been too severe. A more charitable disposition would undoubtedly have discovered in her many good qualities, and have attributed her failings more to physical infirmities than to moral obliquity. The party most intimately acquainted with her, and therefore best able to form a correct opinion, gives her credit for many domestic virtues. It is now well known that many of the diseases to which women are subject, have a direct tendency to render them irritable, peevish, cross, morose, unreasonable, so that they chafe and fret over all those little ills and annoyances that a person in health would bear with composure. It is under this that most of the tantrums of Xantippe were due to these causes alone: and could Socrates, as he returned from the Senate, the Gymnasium, or the Academy, have stopped at Pestle & Mortar's Drug store, and carried home a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, now and then, no doubt he might have evaded many a "curtain lecture," although many a "domestic broil," made it much pleasanter for the children, and more enjoyable for himself, and rescued his wife's name from the unenviable, world wide, and eternal notoriety it has obtained. Thousauds of women bless the day on which Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was first made known to them. A single bottle often gives delicate and suffering women more relief than months of treatment from their family physician. In all those derangements causing backache, dragging-down sensations, nervous and general debility, it is a sovereign remedy. Its soothing and healing proprieties render it of the utmost value to ladies suffering from internal fever, congestion, inflammation, ulceration, and irregularities. Its tonic effects tend to correct displacements of internal parts, the result of weakness of natural supports. It is sold by all druggists.

TTHS—8

A Few Good Second-Hand Pianos and Organs still Left.

We wish to close out the balance of our second-hand stock to-day, Saturday, and Monday, as we will surely get moved to our new store, 87 Fifth avenue, Tuesday or Wednesday, and to close them all out clear and clean, we offer a good, almost new Piano style Harmonic Melodeon, price $250, at $80; 5-octave Rosewood Melodeon, at $20; two Piano-case Melodeons, Prince & Co., at $40 each; two almost new Burdett Organs, used just a few months, price $250 and $325, one at $80 and the other at $120. Also, two good Taylor & Farley's, used from one to two years, price $275 and $235, at $100 and $120. Also a very good Steinway Piano, used 18 months, price $925, at $360. Also, a 7-octave Burnham, prcie $600, at $125. One 6-octave Blume Piano at $60 and one at $35. These prices are absolutely much less than even the cases are worth. But as we have not the room for this stock in our new store, we would rather close them out at even this sacrifice than make room for them. They are all in good No. 1 order, and would suit for beginners or even advanced players. Responsible parties will be suited in all the time they desire. Please call as early in the day as possible, as the sale only comprises but a small portion of the stock, but all stock will be run off at corresponding prices. Also, our entire stock of new Decker and Fischer Pianos, and Estey and Clough & Grassen Organs. Remember the old stand.

S. HAMILTON,
77 Fifth avenue.

The Western University—Spring Opening.

The opening of the spring term of the Western University will take place next Monday, the prospects being good for a very large attendance.

Removal.

M. T. HECKERT,
Mercant Tailor,
has removed from
No. 47 North Diamond street, to
124 FEDERAL STREET.

Splendid Furniture

of the most approved patterns, the best materials, the most durable workmanship, and the most substantial finish, at the furniture emporium of J. L. Lytle & Co., 169 Smithfield street.

Modern Styles.

Parlor, Library and Chamber Suits, of the most beautiful designs and finish, at J. L. Lytle & Co., No. 169 Smithfield street.

Dr. Scherer's Wild Cherry Lung Cordial cures Coughs, Colds, and other Lung affections. 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists and at Dr. Scherer's office, No. 174 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

Ladies, Please Call

And examine the elegant Parlor and Dining Room suits, at low figures, by J. L. Lytle & Co., 169 Smithfield street.

Cork Shavings.

The best, cheapest and most durable article in use for Beds, Matresses, &c., for sale at 44 and 46 First avenue.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

Emma Sutton to J. R. Sutton and L. V. Sutton, March 2, 1876; one-eighth interest in 219 acres of land in Forward township. Consideration.....$2,000

Homestead Bank to John L. Werling, November 9, 1875; two lots on South street, Twenty-second ward, city. Consideration.....$2,500

Thomas S. Maple to Jacob Kinckerly, Sr., April 1, 1876; four lots in Beltzhoover borough. Consideration.....$1,500

William Anderson to Mary A. Young, March 9, 1876; lot on Fourth street, Verona borough. Consideration.....$600

Frank Bopp to Gustave Bastion, March 3, 1876; lot on Butler street, Fifteenth ward, city. Consideration.....$6,000

SAVE MONEY

In Buying a Piano or Organ.

In order to make room for new Spring Stock of Chickering Pianos, and Mason & Hamlin and Taylor & Farley Organs, we have marked down the prices of our present stock to prices unheard of before in our city. We mean to close them all out as fast as possible, and at the prices we offer, every one who wants a Piano or Organ can see that it is to his advantage to buy one from us right now. In addition to our large and varied stock of new instruments, we have a lot of second-hand Pianos, Organs and Melodeons, many of which are in real good condition, and which we must get rid of; and we offer them for almost any price at all. If you want a Piano or Organ you can save money by calling on us now—and remember, that you need not have all the money to pay down—we can accommodate you with easy terms, making the payments so light that you will hardly miss the money.

MELLOR & HOENE,
79 Fifth avenue.

Trees, Plants, Seeds, Flowers.

Messrs. J. R. & A. Murdoch offer rare inducements to purchasers of any of the above items. On Forbes street, Twenty-second ward, they have fifty acres of all kinds of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, small fruits and evergreens. At Oakland, in the Fourteenth ward, running through from Fifth avenue to Forbes street, are immense green-houses are located; here you can find the most extensive and *best grown* stock of Roses, Geraniums, Verbenas, Dahlias, Heliotropes, Coleus, and Spring Bulbs, &c., to be seen anywhere. The Oakland cars passing every few minutes renders a visit here an easy matter. At their Seed Store and Floral Depot, 112 Smithfield street, they carry an extensive stock of choice flower seeds (the largest in the city), reliable Vegetable Seeds, Garden Implements, Rustic Work, Trellises, Lawn Mowers, Fine Lawn Grass Seed, etc., etc. They issue three Catalogues: First, of Trees and Shrubs, thirty-four pages; second, Roses, new and Rare Plants, Verbenas, Geraniums, etc., etc., fifty-two pages; third, Choice Flower and Vegetable Seeds, forty-four pages, which will be mailed free on application.

Carpets, Oil Cloths and Shades.

Foreign manufactures are mostly pleasing to the eye by reason of their beauty and brilliancy, but what they gain in this respect is generally at the expense of strength and durability. Many are often anxious to know where they can have the article of Carpets manufactured to order in neatness of pattern, beauty and evenness of texture, and durability of wear. We are happy to inform our readers that Mr. Geo. Ede, of No. 182 Ohio street, Allegheny City, is an expert carpet weaver, and parties can rely on his ability to execute their orders to their satisfaction. He also deals in all kinds of Carpet, Ingrain and Brussels, Floor and Table Oil Cloths, Window Shades, &c., and keeps a large assortment and an extensive variety of all these goods, and offers them to the public with the inviting and popular feature of extremely low prices. There are many reasons why he is enabled to sell his goods at a lower rate than many other dealers, principal of which is he is not required to load his goods with extra profits to pay a high rent. Call and see how cheap are his Carpets and Oil Cloths.

Parlor Furniture.

Do you contemplate the purchase of a Suit of Parlor Furniture? If so, then take into account the fact that in no where in the two cities can you obtain Furniture of greater beauty and excellence than at the Furniture and Upholstery Establishment of Phillip Holderman, No. 92 Ohio street, Allegheny City. Mr. Holderman is a skilful and practical workman, and his employes are all of the same order, while the material used is selected with the most careful accuracy for the quality of strength and durability. His Furniture on exhibition last year at the Exposition was the admiration of all observers for its beauty of style, design and finish. Taking into consideration its excellence the price is a matter of wonder, when we state that parlor suits commanding $140 at other houses, can be bought at Holderman's fully as good in every respect for $65. Do not think of purchasing elsewhere until you have seen Holderman's stock and learned his prices.

**Taggart's Opinion of Sil